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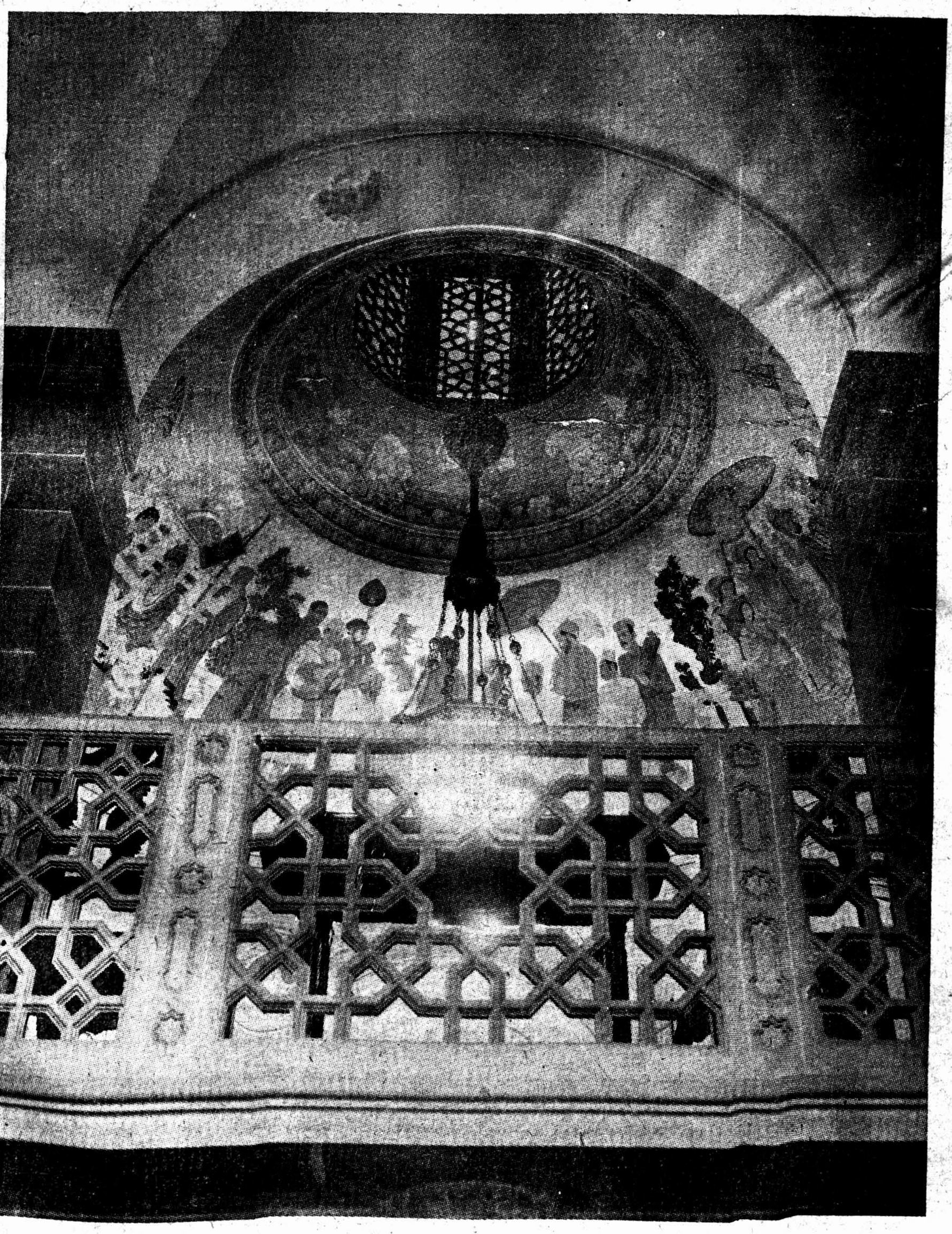
INDIA HOUSE—INTERIOR VIEW



The construction of India House in London has cost us £324,000. The exterior of the building does not bear the mark of Indian architecture, but an attempt has been made to have Indian 'motifs' in interior decoration

GANDHIJI AS STAMP COLLECTOR

(See Page 5)

Patter:

'FOR LOVERS ONLY'

By Asude

I thought a coupe in a Railway train was the most luxurious medium of human transport in the world. I have said so many times in these columns. I have just found that there is a still more interesting.... if not intriguing.— vehicle. There is one snag in regard to the coupe. You can get it only if you can show a wife. Any wife.

This one makes no such condition. All you have to do is to be a 'Lover'. I don't say that that necessarily rules out the wife. All I say is that the latitude is wider.

Mysteriouser and still mysteriouser, isn't it? Well, I am only trying to whet up your curiosity, that's all. A little more mystery will do you no harm. The story will peter out in due course. Listen some more.

From boyhood, I have been watching the Signs of the Times,—writings on the wall, stories on bill-boards and sign-posts, and so forth. The craze started first when I saw the sign "Gluttons' Inn" on a restaurant at Russa Road in Calcutta. Thoussnds saw it. It had a little caption at the bottom: "Foul Dinner Rs. 2/- only."

In Madras, I saw a blazing device on a shop: "Come HERE: THROATS AND CHEEKS CUT SMOOTHLY WITHOUT PAIN". I enquired—from a distance, of course,— and understood that it was a shaving saloon.

At Patna in Behar, a doctor from Bengal came and practised for a few years. His speciality was "fistula" and other ailments of that region all of which he could cure without an operation. A Cure, mark you, without an operation. So, his sign-board proclaimed to the world: "FISTULA EXPERT: WONDERFUL OPERATIONS WITHOUT CURE."

During the last War, one American-managed cafetoria had the pithy story on its bill-board: "Hot Hamlets: Re 1/- each." I had heard of Hamburgers and even eaten some. But a "Hot Hamlet" was a new one on me. So, I went in an made enquiries. They said that it was an omelet with ham filling. Ham-let. Why not?

I have seen in large capitals: "WIDOWS MADE TO ORDER: SEND US THE SIZE YOU WANT." I have seen: "Get rid of all AUNTS in the house: our Sure-Kill will kill them in 24 hours."

What I say is, if "widows" and "aunts" can be featured so promiscuously, why not the wife?

There is the new Washing Machine being displayed in all the ad. columns of the leading papers. It is supposed to spare the wife a lot of stooping and sweating and yet removes all the dirt in double-quick time. Why don't the manufacturers say: "DON'T KILL YOUR WIFE: LET OUR MACHINES DO THE DIRTY WORK"

I think I have tried out your patience with this stuff long enough, I shall spill the beans now.

I have seen many such stories on many a wall, but what I saw at the Delhi Main Station a week ago would beat all of them into a cocked hat. It was just this,—painted on the side of a bus:

"LOVER CLASS: Per Seat Meerut-Delhi 1/4." And at the bottom of this the still more significant title: "Public Vehicle."

Yes, it was a Public vehicle all right, Plying between Delhi and Meerut and VICE VERSA. But NOT for all the Public. Oh no! You couldn't get into that section of the bus by just showing the fare from Delhi to Meerut. Or, as I said, VICE VERSA. You had to qualify.

At least, that is what the Man on the Kerb told me. This man was sitting on his haunches at a bend of the berb smoking biris at furious rate, and his eyes had that far-away look which men who had visions of a far, far better world are supposed to have. It is true that his eyes were trifle red, but that might be due to midnight YOGA. That is what I thought.

Speaking English surprisingly well, he explained in answer to my enquiry that it was the latest idea of the Minister for Transport—as a sort of a counterpart to the "coupe" in Railway trains. For a coupe, you needed to be a husband. For this bus, all you had to be was a "Lover".

The Delhi Meerut buses had been subdivided, he added, into two sections: Ordinary Class where anybody could enter; and Lover Class, where only Lovers could step in. It was due to the overcrowding by the refugees. In fact, it was some of the refined emigres from Lahore who had inspired the measure. They wanted a "Lover Class."

"But", I persisted, "What IS a Lover class? How does it work?" He went on intoning in mellifluous accents: 'You have to prove yourself to a Lover before you could effect an entree. Mere looks would not do. Some lunatics and poets tried that game, but the conductor put them in their places." NO. You had to prove that you were a true-blue, dyed-in-the-wool lover."

"But HOW on earth does a man prove himself to be a Lover? And in a Public Vehicle, too-" This last question seemed to annoy the philosopher. He got up and started shuffling off. I asked him again: "How, how, tell me how!" "Oh anyhow!" he mumbled, "Get a wife, any wife, or a girl or something."

"But this is absurd!" I protested. His retort to that was "Oh, is it? Go and tell that to the Minister for Transport". And then he shambled off down the street.

I did not believe the man, of course, for all his airs of a modern Marcus Aurelius of the Street. For, I knew the Minister for Transport, and I could not possibly reconcile my knowledge of his sagacity and commonsense with this perpetration.

And yet, ladies and gentlemen—and my little pickaninnies,—the Board was there, right before my eyes—it is still there, before the eyes of all Delhi,—Ministers, Magistrates, and Policemen. Plying twice daily between Delhi and Meerut. If you don't believe me, I am all the happier for your disbelief. You can swallow, it shows, only Fiction, but not Truth.

Anyway, I have got a photograph of the thing.

Edinburgh, Scotland: Princess Elizabeth, watched by the Duke of Edinburgh, smilingly congratulates Moira Shearer, the Scots ballerina, after a concert given in their honour at the Usher Hall.

SOME QUEER FROGS

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

FROGS are beginning to spawn in the ditches of Southern England, where I am living at present. If we get a spell of frosty weather, as we well may, they and their eggs are going to suffer heavy casualties. I shall be sorry if they do, for I like frogs. Under the general terms "frogs" I include all the tailless four-legged amphibians. In England there are only three native species, the common frog, the common toad and the natter-jack toad. But in other countries there are plenty of animals obviously related to our frogs and toads, but no closer to one than to the other.

The frogs are one of the three living orders of amphibians. The others are the tailed amphibians, such as newts and salamanders, and the legless, tailless and generally blind, tropical amphibians, which live underground and lead a life rather like our earthworm.

Within the amphibians the frogs have developed in some ways as men have done among the mammals. They have lost their tails, their hind legs are a lot bigger than their front legs, and their heads are relatively large. Of course, they have not developed their brains as we have, and though they use their hands for clasping and sometimes for climbing, they are not organs of skilled work, as the beak of a nest-building bird is. Our frogs are limited by the fact that their eggs must be laid in water, and they pass their first few months as tadpoles. This means that they can never go very far from stagnant or slowly flowing water.

The Breeding Line

Others have got over the handicap in various ways. Many frogs in South American forests spend their whole life in trees, and lay their eggs in the water which accumulates between the stems and leaf-sheaths of plans which grow on the tree bark. In countries where there is daily rain in the breeding season, eggs are often laid out of water. Several tropical frogs make nests, usually by sticking leaves together, in which a mass of eggs are placed. Sometimes these are placed actually hanging over a stream or pool, so that as the tadpoles hatch, they drop into the water. Others are placed so near to water that the tadpoles have not far to wriggle.

Quite a number of frogs burrow into the ground, including one species which is quite common in France. In one Japanese species, a pair burrow into the bank of a pond above water level, seal up the entrance to their hole, fill it with the eggs, and then make a tunnel opening under the water through which they leave, and the tadpoles follow them on matching.

In many cases where eggs are laid out of the water, the parents spend many hours kicking the mass with their hind legs until they have made enough froth to provide the air needed by the eggs during development. Other frogs carry the eggs about with them. The made "midwife toad", which is found in France, carefully collects the string of eggs laid by his mate, and carries them wrapped round his hind legs till they are ready to hatch. Only one frog, a West African species, bears living young. This enables it to live on damp mountain sides at some distance from water. But several species do something even order. The female lays the eggs into a pouch covering her back, and here they develop, receiving nourishment from the mother, like embryos in the womb of a mammal.

Queerest Ones

However, the queerest habits of all are those of a Chilean frog, Rhynoderma Darwinii. Here the eggs are laid on the ground. Soon afterwards a number of males surround a mass of eggs, watch them for a fortnight or so till the tadpoles are beginning to wriggle, and then eat them, one by one. However, the eggs do not pass into their stomachs. Many male frogs have a bladder under the skin one each side of their neck, or rather where the neck would be if they had one. This can be filled with air, and is used for croaking. It is very small in our common frog, but fairly large in the edible frogs which exist in several parts of England, and are much noisier than the common ones. In Rhynoderma the tadpoles swallowed by the males are passed into the croak sacs, which enlarge enormously. When they hatch, the croak sacs produce a sticky secretion which plays the part of milk. They remain there, growing till their legs have developed. Finally the male, apparently with considerable difficulty, forces them out of his mouth, and they start life on land. I do not know how long it takes before he is able to use his sacs for croaking again. Perhaps the oddest feature in the whole situation is that the little frogs inside a male are not necessarily even his own children. It is queer enough, if you find a frog with young ones inside it, to discover that it is a male still queerer to find that it may not be their father.

Several fish behave in a similar way. The male holds the eggs in his mouth, sometimes for several weeks, until the little fish can live an independent life.

I have not given anything like a complete account of the ways in which frogs have overcome the handicap of having to breed in water while living mainly on land. But I think I have given some idea of their variety.

Britain is very badly off for frogs and toads. We have only three native and one introduced species. As compared, for example, with 14 species in France. The reason is that they find migration very hard. Not only are they killed by salt water, but a fairly dry range of hills, such as the chalk downs, is a barrier which they can hardly pass. A foreign species has recently colonised Romney Marshes, in Britain, but unless some human being helps them, it may be centuries before one crosses the hills and gets into another river basin. I should like to see several species more widely established, notably the midwife and the spade-footed burrowing. They live in temperate climates in Europe, and I have little doubt that they could thrive in England or Scotland. But I doubt if it would be right to let them loose. Wh

(Continued on page 2

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CONFERENCE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATIONISTS, TO BE INAUGURATED BY RAJA SIR MAHARAJ SINGH ON MARCH 26. NEEDS FUNDS TO MEET EXPENSES — WHY NOT HOLD A PHYSICAL DISPLAY?
RAJA S.M. SINGH
HINDA
"ANY DRESS, INCLUDING SHIRT-LESS DRESS OUGHT TO BE PERMISSIBLE FOR LEGISLATORS:— Madras speaker and the leader of the House.
POSSIBLE REACTIONS
IF I WERE THE SPEAKER I WOULD COMPEL EVERY LEGISLATOR TO WEAR SARI !!
MEMBER L.A.

MOUNT EVEREST OF MUSIC * Contribution Of Ustad * Alladiya Khan To Art

(By Mohan D. Nadkarni)

Perhaps no luminary shone on the musical horizon with so resplendent a glory for over a generation as the late Ustad Alladiya Khan, whose third death anniversary was celebrated by all his friends and admirers last week.

The declining years of the last century marked intense activity in the sphere of music, and Ustad Alladiya Khan, like his other contemporaries in the field, was a child of that Period of Renaissance which gave us so much music for years to come. Hailing from Northern India, Alladiya Khan spent the early years of his life in Baroda. Thereafter, he settled down at Kolhapur. While some lauded him as a musical prodigy, there were others who saw in him something extraordinary and enigmatic. A Muslim by birth, he charmed one and all as much by his music as by his Brahmanic way of life: And to-day, when we think of the man who created so great a stir in the minds of music lovers, one's imagination portrays him as one of a magnificent built; but his personality was lithe, his expression soft, and only the bristling whiskers gave an indication of his sturdy voice.

Style Of His Own

Of all the prevalent forms of musical composition, the Khayal Style of Hindusthani Music had reached its high water-mark during the last two hundred and fifty years. It had rereceived the special attention of the best musical talents of the time. Alladiya Khan was the foremost among them. Steeped as he was in the tradition that had come down to him from his famed ancestors, there indeed was something else in him that was to make him one of the greatest—if not the greatest—musicians of the age. Here was a man who, by his acute talent, steady industry and singular determination, was bound to evolve a technique of his own in music.

All forms of art, it is said, are an expression of individuality, and I feel it is presumptuous on my part to indicate the exact nature of the style of Alladiya Khan. It is the personal touch which he lent to his melody that defies description. His music might not have the ornateness that characterized the melody of Abdul Karim Khan. Nor was his a synthetic style like that of Ramkrishnabuwa Vaze. Nor could one find in it that beguiling artistry of Omkarnath Thakur, Alladiya Khan proudly claimed that his style represented all that was best in the Hindusthani Music as a whole. The style was simple and clear; there was nothing elusive about it. Marvellous was his imagination who moulded such a unique form of melody that pleased his listeners but perplexed his imitators!

No Shock Tactics

He had a clear and pliable voice of a uniform volume, and he could sustain it with greatest possible ease The Ustad would start his Vilambit Khayal to the slow rhythm of Trital, and explore all the melodic possibilities of his Raga by means of short alaps, and by giving prominence to its salient Swaras (notes). The slow, steady and sure development of the Vilambit Khayal preserved the serenity and structural coherence of the Dhrupad style. One important point deserves note here: The severity that is associated with the Dhrupad was considerably mellowed down in the Khayal. What perplexed his imitators was that Alladiya Khan could make the highest possible effect with a very simple and clear style. Flourishes, shakes, tremolos and such other touches of grace were repugnant to him. He did not want to make his Raga appear truer than what it ought to be. Without having recourse to embellishments, he brought out the full force and charm of the Raga in a very admirable manner, and enabled his audience to grasp it easily While his Vilambits indicated the more serious and steady part of the Raga, his Jalad or Drut Khayals depicted the Lighter and racy portion of the same. The asthai and antara (descent and ascent) of his Khayals were followed by a rich variety of rolling and rippling taans that sometimes ranged straight upto the three saptakas (Octaves). The skilful glides and gamaks presented a veritable hide-and-seek to the spell-bound audience. Alladiya Khan was anything but impressionist. He did not mean to employ "shock tactics" to impress his listeners. Hardly would we find a musician developing his melody with so much beauty, purity and simplicity. And there lay the real grandeur of his music.

The excellence of his performance also lay in the perfect concord between the melody and the rhythm. Many a time the audience would witness a point-to-point race between the two. The rhythmic element was so powerful that even the words of the song were set to rhythm, and thus the total effect was still more musical and pleasant.

The Hindustani Music abounds in less known Ragas. Alladiya Khan not only specialized in handling them but also popularized them. This he did with an amazing skill. He did not bother his audience by dwelling upon the "dry-as-dust" scientific aspect of such Ragas but rendered them in an easy and pleasing way. Among the Ragas he often sang were Shukla-Bilawal (Aj bhaye ho), Bhankar (He kartar tu), Lachari Todi (Eri mai ka), Khat (Vidyadhar guniyan), Lankadahan Sarang (Aj anjan diyo), Dhanashri (Pratham Naad), Lalita-Gauri (Pritam Sainya daras dikhaye), Malashri (Mundariya mori), Gauri (Rajan aye), Sawani Kalyan (Dev Dev sat sang), Bihagda (Pyari Pag hole), Maru-Bihag (Rasiya ho na ja), Nayaki-Kanada (Mero piya rasiya), Nat-Bihag (Than Than Than payal baje) and Kafi-Kanada (Sukh Kar ayi)

No Truck With Thumri

It is noteworthy that the Thumri form of musical composition was not sung by Ustad Alladiya Khan. The Thumri, with its usual erotic subject-matter, coupled with all sorts of tonal flourishes and graces calculated to bring out to its aesthetic appeal. was not suited to his mind that was given to preserving the intrinsic purity of his art at all costs.

The epoch-making advent of the renowned Northern Indian musicians in Maharashtra and their activities evoked keen interest among the indigenous musicians. Pandit Bhaskarbuwa Bakhale, himself a musician of no mean merit, was so greatly fascinated by the music of Alladiya Khan that he proudly acknowledged the latter as his master and learnt much from him. Ganpatrao Barwe and Kashinathpant Shaligram were among the older pupils of Alladiya Khan. His great tradition is carried on even to this day by disciples like Kesarbai Kerkar, Laxmibai Jadhav, Moghubai Kurdikar, Mallikarjun Mansur, Niwruttibuwa Sarnaik, Bhurjee Khan (his son) and

(Continued On Page 26)

USTAD ALLADIA KHAN

Rajamanickam Pillai To Be Honoured

The Shanmukhananda Fine Arts Society celebrates the Thyagaraja Day today at 8 a.m. at the S.I.E. Society's School Hall, Matunga. It takes this opportunity to felicitate Sangeetha Kalanidhi Rajamanickam Pillai, President of the Madras Music Conference this year, who is present in the city for a concert. Vidwan Rajamanickam Pillai is a unique figure in Karnataki music circles, carrying the high traditions of the late Thirukkodikaval Krishna Iyer and Govindaswami Pillai in his bow. A master violinist, he is an accompanist 'par excellence', and has contributed not a little to the development of music in the South. Though modern violin is said to be of foreign import, it has not Westernised Indian music, as is the case in Iran and other countries. On the other hand, it has Indianised itself as an invaluable accompaniment to Karnataki vocalists. This achievement is mainly due to violinists like Rajamanickam Pillai who can touch the life-force of a Raga by deft string work and play on the wires. As a gentleman sticking to the high ideals of Karnataki music and ethics of the profession, Mr. Pillai deserves the felicitations of his Bombay fans, as he has made the city his "second home." In the evening, there is a recital by Madura Mani to the accompaniment of Mr. Pillai on violin and Murugaboopathi on Mridangam.

D. K. Pattammal's Concert

Under the auspices of the Shanmukhananda Fine Arts Society, Shrimati D. K. Pattammal and party gave a recital of Karnataki music on Sunday. The programme consisted of masterpieces from classic composers like Thyagaraja and Deekshitar and modern light-tune compositions. Smti. Pattammal gave a convincing display of her talents in altitude work in Sankarabharanam, subtle tonal variations in Kamboji and wavy curvatures in Thodi. Her rendering of Kirtans in Saveri, Ahiri, Mandari and Jaganmohini had an exquisite finish and was well-timed. Her Swara combination showed a unique wealth and variety of mathematical precision, with 'Raga Bhava' suffusing it. Her rendering of light tunes and national songs from composers like Bharati proved song-hits, and the cry for more of this variety showed the trend of popular appreciation. Her accompanists were in form and gave an extra dimension to the recital by their orchestral finish

MY FIGHT AGAINST CANCER III

Disease Melts Like Hiroshima

ATOMIC DOSAGE CHASES THROAT LUMP AND SPROUTS NEW GROWTHS OF HAIR

(BY HENRY NOBLE HALL)

Given a huge dose of Radioactive Iodine, Henry Noble Hall waited tensely the effect on his thyroid cancer. The results—and Mr. Hall's decision to become a guinea pig for science—are told today in the third of the articles condensing his book.

Saturday afternoon and evening and all day Sunday, I watched for reactions from the radioactivity, but could discern none I ate and slept well, and when the doctor came around on Monday morning he found me about the same as usual except that I was mentally dull

On Monday evening at supper, I felt my neck a little swollen and I had some difficulty in swallowing. This had begun about 54 hours after my dose My whole neck began to feel tender and I could not go to sleep.

About 9 o'clock the next day the doctor found my neck very much swollen and extremely tender. He said nothing He looked pleased and also a little anxious. I did not know it at the time, but he was delighted at the amount of radio-activity I had absorbed, but fearful he might have to perform a tracheotomy

Fight For Breath

That day I had nothing but liquid nourishment and all night long I fought for breath. Within 48 hours the swelling began to subside and the tenderness to disappear

At the end of a week my neck had returned to normal and the hard egg-shaped growth in my throat had begun to melt away. Every day as he examined it I could tell how pleased the doctor was

From time to time, other doctors and interns would come in and feel my neck By the end of the month, 16 days after I had had the 55 millicurie dose I myself, could detect no trace of it

My windpipe was still rather like a corkscrew. It had not begun to come back from the displacement caused by the malignant growth out where the hard, egg-shaped cancer had been I could feel nothing. The carcinoma of my thyroid had vanished

It would be difficult to overestimate the interest taken in my case at Memorial Hospital. Four days after I had been given my dose, Dr. C. P. Rhoads, director of Memorial Hospital and of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, appeared before the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission to give it an authoritative summary of the medical uses of atomic energy.

He said that "thyroid cancer was not proved to be very accessible to cure or to control by the use of radio-active iodine". So not only was my case unusual but I was an unusually lucky man.

On Oct. 1 my doctor came in, all smiles, and said: "You know, I am going to let you go home!" That same day I was given another dose of radio-iodine, eight millicuries this time. I left the hospital at 11 a.m. on Friday October 4

My wife got a taxi and we drove home. I saw myself for the first time in a full-length mirror. I was unbelievably thin and my legs were mere spindles, every bone in my body protruded under my skin.

My chest looked like a washboard. I weighed 107 pounds. However, I was home again and determined to resume a normal life.

On the following Monday, Oct. 7, I was asked to go up to the hospital for a Geiger count. They had a new and improved machine, which seemed to do everything but talk.

I noticed that when the electrode passed over my pelvis they got just about the same result as when it was over my neck, so I knew that a good deal of the second dose had been absorbed by the diseased bone.

However, I began to suffer severely from dehydration—my throat was very dry. I lost weight rapidly; my hair became brittle. A few days later, after a fit of coughing, I threw up a piece of skin from my larynx. It was about an inch long and half as wide. I sent it by special delivery to the hospital.

Scared Pink

I am pretty hard boiled, even for a newspaperman, and I don't frighten easily, but now I was scared pink. However, two days later, they called me up to say that it was just a bit of skin from my larynx and not to let it bother me.

From Oct. 4 to 15 I continued to lose weight although I was eating five meals a day. When I was at my lowest, I weighed 103 pounds, or nearly 30 percent below normal. I began to realize what an ordeal I had been through and how really tough radio-iodine is.

I don't know exactly what changes the radioactivity made in my blood, but I believe they were not excessive and that it remained in fairly good condition all along. But it certainly did dehydrate me pretty thoroughly.

All the flesh disappeared off my bones and I looked as if I had come from Dachau. In a small way, I was going through the fires of the terrible place.

I was experiencing something of what the inhabitants of Hiroshima who were not killed outright went through before they died, good and slow.

During the latter part of October I began to put on weight and my strength increased rapidly. On my birthday, Dec. 11, I weighed 134 pounds.

Doctor's Smiles Grow

On three occasions, I had been back to the hospital for examination and each time my doctor was more and more pleased with my progress. As week after week passed, I grew steadily stronger although my weight hovered around 135 pounds about 10 pounds below normal.

Thanks to a good masseur, my leg improved, the muscular atrophy grew less. Lying on my back I was able for the first time in a year—since November 1945—to lift my foot off the bed. Standing on my crutches, I could lift my foot six inches off the floor, and swing my leg back and forth over an arch of 60 degrees.

During all this time, while I was gaining weight and strength, two rather remarkable changes were taking place in me. I had never had any hair on my body except the usual public and axillary growths, but gradually my forearms became covered with thick hair which was also appearing on my legs and abdomen.

Although my hair had always been fair and curly, the new growth was at first black and straight. My Barber remarked that I was growing black hair on my head. Gradually, the new growth turned lighter and began to curl.

The other thing was that the radio-activity had set my pancreas working again. For about four years I had been suffering from diabetes of old age, and as I stood insulin well my doctor had relied more upon the drug than upon any strict adherance to diet.

Returns To Work

Early in December I felt well enough to do some work, and I celebrated my birthday by going back to my typewriter, for the first time since the end of May.

It had been a hard struggle to pay the hospital bills and to keep things going, and my doctor had been quick to sense how matters stood. One day when he was examining me, he said:

"We have four research beds on the fifth floor and as yours is essentially a research case, I might be able to arrange for you to have one of them when you come back for the remainder of your treatment, and you would not have any more hospital bills to pay."

I jumped at his suggestion. A few days later he called me up to say that if I came in as a research patient, I should have to stay at least six weeks as the physics department had laid out quite a programme.

Just then Lowell Thomas had asked me to do a big writing job, so when my doctor told me there would be no objection to my using a typewriter up at the hospital, I agreed to return as a research patient.

The call came on Saturday, Dec. 21. My wife had made all preparations for Christmas at home, and it was a disappointment to be separated on that day we had planned to spend together. However, it was not to be, and I was asked to come to the hospital where a bed would be ready for me on Sunday.

Christmas at the hospital was not half as bad as I had feared.

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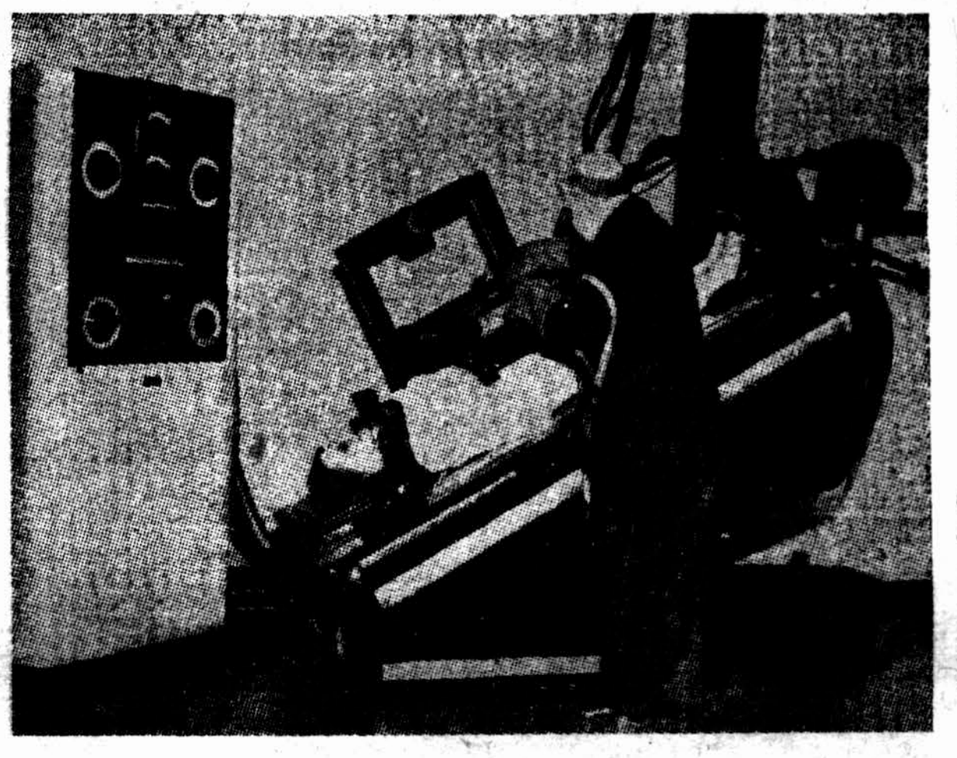
NEW DIAGNOSTIC X-RAY APPARATUS



The Maxiscope 500, a new-type high voltage diagnostic X-ray apparatus, as it was demonstrated at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America, in San Francisco, California. The Maxiscope, manufactured by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, determines exposure time without human attention. protects the technician or physician from radiation and automotically tilts the X-ray table to any desired position.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

TWO disadvantages of the Blackwood 4-5 notrump convention are revealed by this deal. First, North misused it, for when he discovered South held one ace, he was still unable to bid a slam. His four notrump bid took command of the bidding without revealing his own hand, so that if South had held the spade ace and a singleton diamond or the diamond king, a laydown slam would have been missed. In fact, the slam would have been a laydown in any case except that East was void of clubs—a state he would have signalled to his partner by doubling if the opponents had reached six odd...

The second disadvantage of the Blackwood bid was that it gave West some valuable information. North would not have dared to bid four notrump without two aces; South's five diamond response showed the third ace, and West himself was looking squarely at the fourth. It was obvious, therefore, that East could not have the diamond ace, so opening a singleton diamond with the idea of having partner win and return the suit for West to trump was proved to be just wishful thinking.

West, therefore, looked for other avenues of defense, and eventually came up with the winning lead—the club nine. Dummy's king was played and East ruffed. It would be nice to report that East capped his partner's successful celebration by returning a spade (as perhaps you should have done), thus getting a second club ruff to defeat the contract.

Alas, it did not happen thus. East simply figured that his partner hadn't led a diamond because he was void, so he returned a diamond. Now South didn't even bother with the diamond finesse. He, took the ace, drew a round of trumps, finessed North's club jack and discarded a diamond on the club ace. After that he conceded a spade trick.

North-South vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ K
♡ A K 10 8
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WEST
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EAST
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SOUTH
♠ J 10 7
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The bidding:

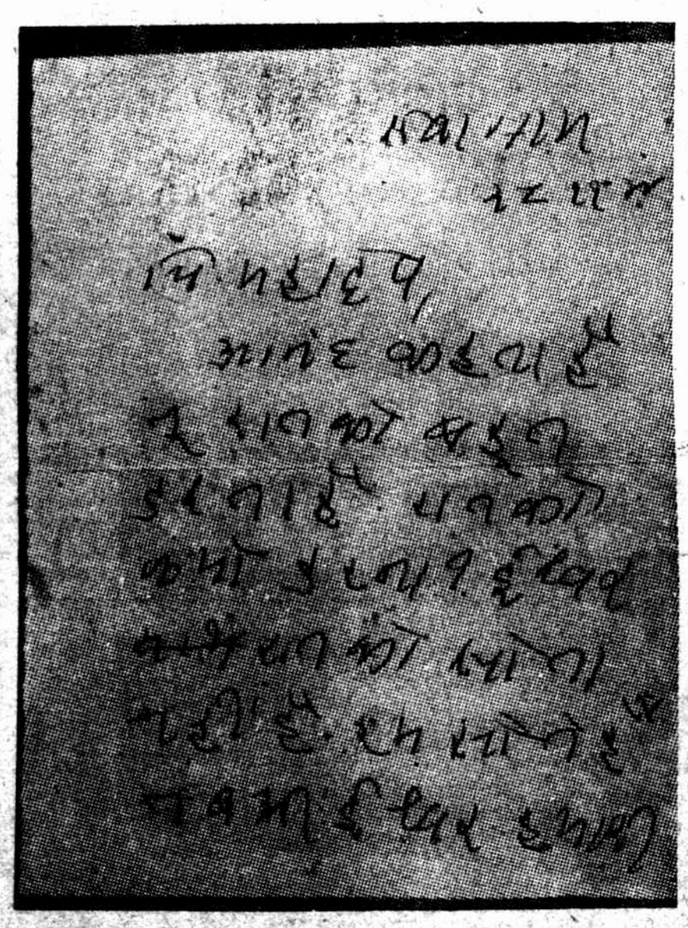
North	East	South	West
1♠	3♡	3♡	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5◇	Pass
5♡	All Pass		

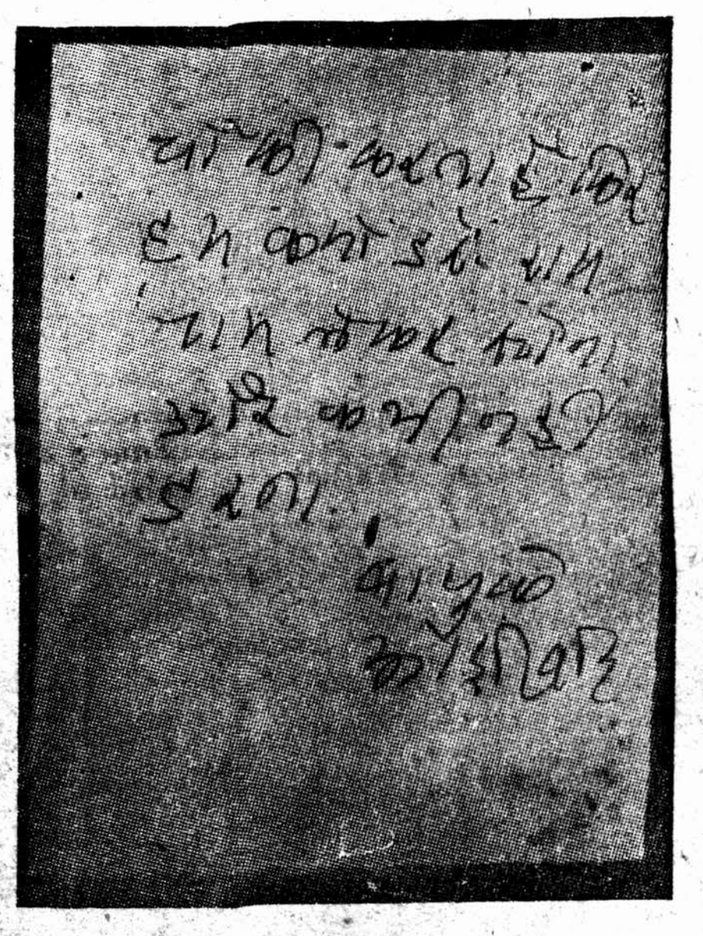
GANDHIJI AS STAMP COLLECTOR!

Mahatma's 'Fan-Mail'

CHILDREN AS PEN-FRIENDS

By P. D. Tandon





Mahatma's letter to Mahadev in which he advises the latter to utter the name of God as talisman against night scare.

Great men are often so thoroughly absorbed in big events and mighty movements that they do not pay enough attention to the human side of life, which is so vital for real happiness. But Gandhiji was an exception in this matter. He launched great movements, participated in historic conferences, gave advice to the world whenever necessary, took part in vital negotiations, but he was never oblivious to other delightful and delicate aspects of life. He attended to lepers nursed Ashramites, looked to the needs of the poor, played with youngsters, consoled the lowly, attended to his big mail and paid attention to the minutest things around him, despite his enormous responsibilities. This was Gandhiji's real greatness. He was never more happy than when playing with children and was charmed by their innocence and infectious laughter. Hardly any one else amongst us enjoyed the innocent smile and playfulness of children more than Gandhiji. Here are a few letters written by Gandhiji in his own handwriting which will show how genuine and loving interest he took in children whom he came to know or met. He greatly loved little ones and was always concerned about their welfare.

Bapu's Advice

Mahadeva Hingorani had the privilege of getting in touch with Gandhiji and his father and mother (Anand Hingorani and Vidya Hingorani) used to get advice from Bapu in regard to young Mahadeva from time to time. Once Mahadeva's father wrote to Bapu that his son was very much frightened at night and they were considerably worried about that. In a letter Gandhiji wrote to Mahadeva—"Anand tells me that you fear very much at night. But why fear at night? Even while we are asleep, He keeps watch over us. Why should you then fear? Recite Ram Nam when you go to sleep and have no fear at all."

Mahadeva was very fond of Bapu, and one day he asked his father if Bapu ever remembered him. His father wrote that to Bapu. A a few days after Bapu sent the following loving letter to Mahadeva—"You yourself do not write and yet ask Anand 'Does Bapu remember me' Yes. I do remember you. Now write to me at length. What standard do you read in? Do you take exercise? What food do you take? and when do you go to bed? Write to me all these things."

Despite extremely heavy work Bapu at times showed interest in trifles, if it helped any one. Mahadeva once wrote a letter to Bapu and he felt that his letter contained some mistakes and hinted at that. Bapu corrected the wistakes in the letter and wrote the following—"I was glad to nave your letter. There are slight mistakes in it, but do not worry. It is good to recite "Japa Saheb" at night. I have seen your photograph and have written my blessings on it too. There seem to be no muscles in your leg. Take exercise. You took rather weak."

One day, Mahadeva was unwell and very weak, and yet he wrote a small letter to Bapu. Promptly replying Bapu said "You should not have written at all whilst you were so weak. Write when you are perfectly well. First get all right and then write."

When Mahadeva was fifteen years of age he wrote a letter to Bapu and expressed his desire to meet him. Gandhiji said, "I was glad to have your letter. I feel as though your birth has taken place only yesterday. It is difficult to think that you have finished your fifteen years. What will you gain by meeting me. We all do meet each other in mind at least .May you live long and serve your country for a great length of time."

Love For Children

Bapu was kind and considerate to children. He often addressed them on many subjects. Those few letters to Mahadeva's parents show how genuinely interested he was in children.—"It is necessary to keep children free from constipation. If you (Vidya) could give him daily a small dose of castor-oil, even if it be ten drops only, it would be more than enough." (March 29, 1933).

"I think it would be much better to give Mahadeva ten drops of castoroil daily for constipation. But if you have already started administering olive oil then continue it." (April 16, 1933).

"How is Mahadeva. How much milk does he take? Does it cause him any trouble? Do you take him out for a walk?" (Jan. 1, 1934.

"It would be better if you yourself look after Mahadeva's needs, of course to the extent it is possible for you to do so. Is Mahadeva given orange or Mossami juice. Orange and grape juice should also be given to children.' (Feb. 2, 1932).

"Vidya will have to be both gentle and firm with Mahadeva whilst he is growing. To bring up children is a great art. Vidya must master it."

In 1930, a young lad, Kailash, son of Pandit Jagannath Tripathi, President, Court of Wards, U.P. wrote a letter to Bapu seeking his advice about the part young students should play if the non-co-operation movement was launched. Those days Bapu was in jail, and he sent the following note to Kailash — "Received your letter. I am sorry I cannot give you any advice because I am in jail. Abide by the instructions of your father and mother. Do what pleases your mother." Kailash Nath Tripathi is now a lieutenant colonel in the Army and treasures this letter.

MAHATMA GANDHI WAS A CHILD AMONG CHILDREN. HE JOINED IN THEIR FUN AND FROLICS AND WAS NEVER MORE HAPPY THAN WHEN HE PLAYED WITH THEM. HE ENDEARED HIMSELF SO MUCH TO THEM THAT HE WAS CALLED "UNCLE GANDHI" BY CHILDREN IN LONDON.

"Uncle Gandhi"

When Gandhiji was in London he met a number of children and they called him "Uncle Gandhi." They were extremely delighted to have him in their company and felt very proud that day. The children of the Children's Home sent the following letters to Bapu — "Have a happy birthday. We all say," 'Have a happy birth-day' We are going to sing a birth-day song for you. We are going to send you a present. We would like you to have a birth-day cake with a bird and icing on it. Please, will you come here and have your birth-day and we will have our band and play songs about "Daisy" and "Away In a Manger," and light candles. Love from Maurice, Stanley, Peter John, Jean, Alice, Joan Bernard, John, Willy, Phyllis, Dorean, David, and love from all the lot of babies, and all the lot of us." The children sent him the above letter along with a little basket with too wooly dogs, three pink birth-day candle, a tin plate, a blue pencil and some jelly sweets.

Gandhiji could not reply to their loving letter whilst he was in London. He brought with him to India the letter and the children's toys. A few weeks after, when he was arrested in India, the children received the following letter.

"Dear little Friends.

I often think of you and the bright answers you gave to my questions when, that after noon we sat together.

I never got the time whilst I was at Kingsley Hall to send you a note thanking you for the gifts of love you had sent me. That I do now from my prison.

I had hoped to transfer those gifts to the Ashram children. But I was never able to reach the Ashram.

Is it not funny hat you should receive a letter from a prison? But thought inside a prison I do not feel like being a prisoner. I am not conscious of having done any thing wrong.

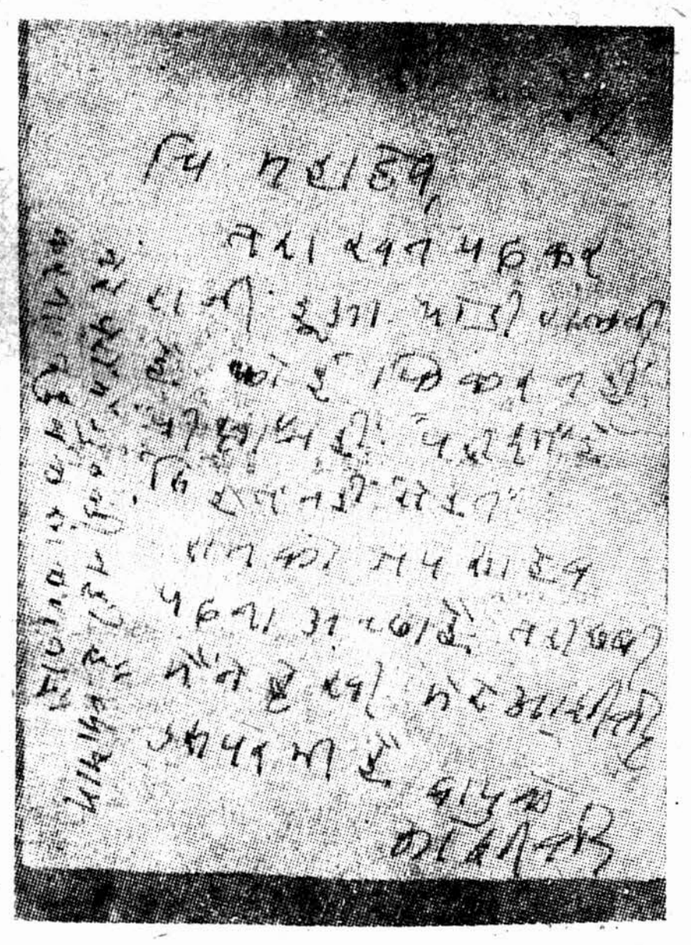
My love to you all,

Yours

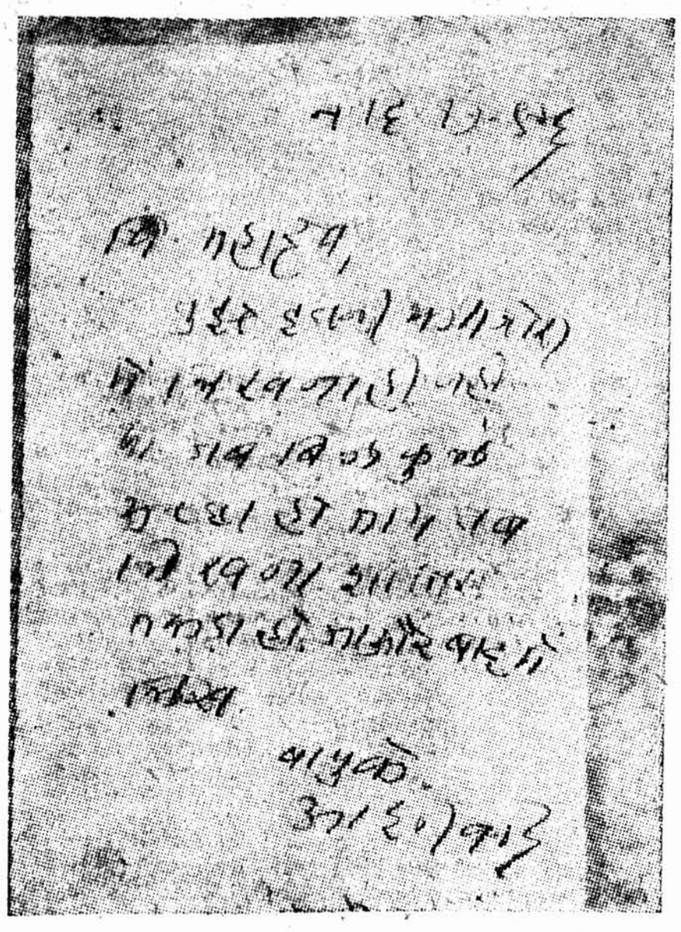
Whom you call "Uncle Gandhi."

Once a young girl asked Bapu "Why people wear janeu (sacred thread)? Why cow is called mother?" Bapu replied, "Janeu helps to a certain extent in imbibing purity. These days it is not considered very useful. Cow is considered mother, because she gives milk like mother. And then mother gives milk to her own children anc that also for a year, but cow gives

(Continued on Page 6)



Gandhiji's letter to Mahadev wherein he advises him not to take mistakes seriously.



Gandhiji's letter to Mahadev wherein he chides him for writing a letter while he was laid up and weak.

A lie is black or white according to the context of the situation.

It is said that lying is a form of cowardice. This is not true. Sometimes people lie, because they have no courage to speak the truth, but don't people sometimes speak truth, because they have no courage to lie?" This is the logic that runs through this

PARADE OF LIES AND LIARS

By H. J. M.

It is high time we faced the truths about lying.

Broadly speaking, mankind can be divided into two classes: those who lie and those who are liars. There are a few exceptions of course—men of high principles and noble characters who go through life steadfastly clinging to the path of truth. (And please note that I have no intention of suggesting that you are not one of them.)

But for the moment we are concerned with the generality of mankind. Any resemblance, therefore, between characters in the ensuing discussion and real persons, living or dead, is simply inevitable. I would have offered my sincere apologies for this out since I am writing on the subject of lying who would believe? (Most people don't, even otherwise.)

Liars are the people who lie habitually, who lie as a matter of policy, for profit or the sheer, unadulterated pleasure of lying. The other class is of the people who lie occasionally, just when they have to fill up an income-tax form or persuade a determined mother-in-law to defer a long-postponed visit.

It is perhaps a moot point as to which of the two classes is better. Both have their merits. The people who lie occasionally, lie occasionally,—which is, of course, commendable; but you can never be sure when to believe or disbelieve them. With the other class of course, there is no tantalising suspense: they can always be relied upon to speak straight, downright, honest-to-goodness falsehood.

Any man with a brush can, given the materials, put a few dabs of paint on a canvas (and with a reasonable amount of luck hang the result in a gallery of modern paintings). But a real work of art, capable of thrilling the soul and stirring the imagination, can only be created by inborn talent developed through intensive practice. It is very much the same with lying. Any of us placed in an awkward position can have recourse to a lie. (There was a boy with a weakness for strawberry jam, who had been forbidden to go into the pantry. During one clandestine visit, the father happened to pass by and, hearing suspicious noises, inquired: "Who is there in the pantry?" The little boy, terrified at the prospect of discovery, hastily cried out: "There is no one here, papa, the room is empty.") But really good lying, that can demand respect and command admiration, can only be the product of sound judgment, a fertile imagination, a gift for expression, a flair for acting, and—this above all—a tenacious memory.

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The last is the most indispensible; for it is little use informing your friends that your boss's daughter has fallen for you, if you are to tell them six months later that he is a bachelor, with no near relatives and a strong inclination to make you his sole heir! Consistency is the essence of good lying; it is the yeast that raises the dough (especially when you are broke!) the preservative par excellence, of bones and reputations. To the tiro, gingerly stepping into the mazes of mendacity, no better advice can be given than the motto that used to adorn my school calendar every year: AIM HIGH—BE CONSTANT.

It is often said that lying is a form of cowardice. This is not true. I admit that people sometimes lie because they have no courage to speak the truth; but don't people sometimes speak the truth because they have no courage to lie? How many of us would ever admit our mistakes and acknowledge our shortcomings if we were sure we could lie about them safely and successfully? (You are, of course an exception. As I clarified at the very beginning of this article, we are concerned here with the generality of mankind.).

Lying not only requires courage; as too many people know it to their cost, it also requires, at times, quick, hard thinking. It is all very well to assure queen of your heart; but when she finds you at the cinema with your girl friend B, to whom you have professed with equal vehemence that she alone is the life of your soul, the situation becomes e-er a little ticklish. It requires plenty of good, fast talking—provided always that there is somebody to listen to you! (Now don't ask me what the talking should be—I am still waiting for introductions).

So beware, my friends, before you rush too hastily into the expedient of lying, or else you might have to echo ruefully the words of Sir Walter Scott, who, no doubt grown sadder and wiser through much experience, exclaimed: "O, what a tangled web we weave, when first we practise to deceive!" (Doctors and lawyers may profitably interchange the words 'practice' and 'deceive').

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But if your heart is stout and the contents of your cranium sound (which is the case with every man upon this earth, if we are to believe what he says) then you may well venture forth into the delectable land of falsehood, where so much can be gained for so little—but for such a short time! If your heart is not stout and the contents of your cranium not very sound (which is the case with every man upon this earth, if we are to believe what his neighbours say of him) then it is best to plod along in the barren domains of truth, where so little can be gained for so much—and who cares how long it lasts?

Lies can be divided into two classes: white and black. White lies are the lies that are necessary and quite harmless (the sort of lies we tell). Black lies are the lies that are wicked and sinful (the sort of lies other people tell).

Lies can also be sub-divided according to the sphere of activity in which they are used: social, business, political, etc.

In the social sphere, of course, lying is altogether essential. You simply cannot go about telling people the truth—especially about themselves; because if you do, you would soon be hearing the truth about yourself, and that won't be pleasant, would it? The thing is bound to result in a vicious, circle to say nothing of the suits for defamation of character. So to avoid all-around unpleasantness it is best to have a gentleman's understanding to stick to falsehood. (The ladies don't need any understanding in these matters; they handle them through pure instinct.).

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Now we come to business. In business, of course, lying is not only essential but inevitable. If you assure the customer that you want to make only hundred per cent. profit, the only thing you would dispose of would be your solvency. And as for public limited companies, the directors often feel that what the shareholders don't know ain't going to hurt them (the shareholders); and as it ain't going to hurt the directors either, where, in heaven's name, is the point in telling the truth? And, then, of course, in the advertisements you just can't call a spade a spade; you have got to make it 'a stupendous invention of human ingenuity designed to make manual labour an ecstatic delight; guaranteed to give complete satisfaction' (so long as it is not used, of course!)

And as for politics, lying here is not only essential and inevitable, but well-nigh obligatory. For if you don't lie to the ignorant, misguided electorate, how are you going to make them do what is good for them? (And if it happens to be good for you also, why, so much the better!) Therefore it is said that 'some politicians' greatest asset is their lie-ability.

On the home front, of course, the propriety of lying is determined not so much by one's better instincts, as by one's better half. It is here, indeed, that many a man has to face the acid test; a flash of the eyes, some fiery words—to say nothing of a tear or two—and your wonted liar is abjectly stammering the dismal truth. Some bloke in America has invented a lie-dectector; most people marry one!

I shall not make any comments on the medical profession, as I am feeling a little out of sorts and may have to visit a doctor shortly. But as for the lawyers, who could express it better than George Bernard Shaw when he wrote. "The theory of legal procedure is that if you set two liars to expose one another the truth will emerge"? In the meantime, of course, the litigants' money will submerge!

For illumination on the role of lying in international affairs please refer to the news columns of your daily paper.

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One last warning before I end. However well you think you could lie, don't overdo it; let there be moderation; wise restraint. I am reminded here of the tragic case of my friend T—. He was blessed with a glib tongue and a high flair for poetic expression, so that when he met, as he put it, 'the girl of his dreams'—though I still think they must have been nightmare—well, when he met this girl, he dished it out rather thick. He assured her that her eyes were limpid pools of divine beauty, her cheeks would put to shame the delicate petals of a flowering rose, her luxuriant tresses were the acme of feminine allure; and what he told her about her voice would have given Juthika Ray the inferiority complex! All this worked wonderfully for a while. But my friend T—is one of those chaps who never know when to apply the brakes; he persisted so long in paying extravagant compliments to her 'charms', that the girl finally became convinced she was too good for him—andtold him so!

Now he goes about scowling darkly and shocking people with the naked truth.

A great United Nations scandal, which the U.S. State Department declared "closed" five months ago, has been re-opened. An inquiry into whether the United Nations is being used by the Russians as a cloak to hide spying, is to be held. A Russian U.N. official Valentine A. Gubitchev and an American girl employed by the U.S. Government have been arrested. The couple were trapped in a bus—and the police allege that in the girl's handbag was a flat package containing type-written summaries of confidential documents involving security data. The girl is 26-year-old Judith Coplon.

GANDHIJI AS STAMP COLLECTOR!

(Continued from page 5)

milk to every body. Therefore, she is every body's mother. Mother takes much service from her children. But who serves cow? This is why cow is the Great Mother."

One day a boy asked Bapu whether a man like Ram should also have lamented like a mad man at the abduction of Seeta. Bapu wrote, "Who knows that Ram grieved so much. What we read is the poet's version. This is true that such sorrow does not befit wise men. Therefore, we should believe that Ram of our imagination did not grieve in that way."

Bapu came to know that Hem Prabha's son Arun was very sick and did not take rest. He wrote the following letters to that youngster—"Mother tells me you are ailing and that you insits on reading and working. Will you not give yourself rest and the body a chance of recovery? Though death and life are the faces of the same coin and though we should die as cheerfully as we live, it is necessary until life is there, to give the body its due. It is a charge given to us by God, and we have to take all reasonable care about it. Do write me if you can. God bless you."

Letter To Ashram Children

Whenever Bapu had little leisure he wrote to the Ashram children. This is one of the many great letters he wrote to the Ashram kids from time to time:—

Boys and Girls,

Children are innocent, loving and benevolent by nature. Evil comes only when they become older. They are innocent even in their mischief. If this holds good in your case, each of you should serve others, helping them to rise higher and saving them from a fall. You should watch and if necessary warn one another. Your watch should not be like that of a policeman, but of God. God watches us all not with a view to punish but to chasten. Such should be the nature of your watch also. You must teach others what they do not know. Whoever speaks an untruth should be lovingly turned from it. Remember, you must keep the promise you have made."

Pen-Friend From Canada

A lot of children all over the world hac come to know either through their parents or through some writings that "Mr. Gandhi of India" was very fond of children, and he never disappointed them, and played with them whenever he got time. In 1947, a twelve year old student from Canada wrote to Gandhiji that he would like to have Indian postal stamps. He said, "I was wondering if you could send me some Indian postage stamps. I would appreciate it very much and in return I could send you stamps from Canada, and the United States of America. I may write to you soon again. I am enclosing some stamps for you."

Close associates of Gandhiji tell that he had instructed that a few Indian stamps should be sent to his young pen-friend in Canada.

Bapu knew that child is the father of man. He gave much importance to the right upbringing of children and wanted them to develop healthy minds and healthy bodies. He knew they were the men of to-morrow and would mould their country's destiny. He was the father of Basic Education for children. He took interest in their growth and development in many ways. This great father is dead. But he is eternal. He lives in his message. He serves and guides us through his writings. His achievements were unique; his attitude to life saintly, his advice to humanity profound. He was God amongst men, and his message of love would survive for ages to come. For him there was no difference between the rich and the poor or between the big and the small. He loved all and lived for all.

I MEET JIM CROW IN THE ARMY

By Joe Louis

THERE was lots of fights I didn't feel too good. In my first fight with Arturo Godoy in New York on Feb. 9 in 1940, I really dogged it. I didn't feel peppy.

Godoy had a funny crouch and he was hard to hit, but that wasn's all that was wrong. I had no heart for fighting that night. Tha's why he stayed the fifteen rounds. I asked Mr. Roxborough right after that fight to get Godoy for me again. On June 20 that year I took six rounds to open him up and knocked him out in the eighth. I had to do that to square myself for my bad fight with him.

In 1941 I fought seven times. Sports writers called that tour the Bum-of-the-Month series. I fought in New York, Philadelphia, Detriot, St. Louis and Washington. Then I went back to New York to fight Conn

Marva and I started having trouble. She said when would I settle down and be a husband. After I beat Conn I wanted to rest a while, but Mike Jacobs wanted me to fight Lou Nova, and I said I would. I knocked him out in six round in September, 1941.

Buddy Baer Disqualified

In my fight in Washington in May with Buddy Baer that year he put me over the ropes in the first round. He could hit. I knocked him down three times in the sixth He claimed my last punch came after the bell His manager wouldn't leave the ring when they rang for he seventh. That disqualified Baer and they gave me the fight.

That Buddy Baer was the only fighter who ever cut me. He opened my left eye with a right that night No other fighter marked me like that, not even Max Schmeling.

I fought Buddy Baer again in January, 1942, in Madison Square Garden. The money was for Navy Relief.

Chappie Blackburn was real sick then. His heart was giving out on him. When we went out to the ring I told him, "You won't have to climb these steps but once tonight, Chappie. I'll make this one short."

Mr. Wendell Wilkie made a speech about my risking my title for my country and the people cheered I knocked Baer out in the first round Chappie didn't have to climb those steps no second time that night.

I was registered for the draft with Chicago Local Board 8 in 1940. I tried to get the registration transferred to New York, but they wouldn't have it that way.

Mr. Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—he's a good friend—and Mrs. Roosevelt talked a lot about using me in the Army for morale.

There was some talk that I could have a commission. It came up then and a couple of times later, but I didn't want it. I didn't want anything special. I just wanted to be a G.I.

I went out on a boxing exhibition tour for the Army. I made six or seven army camps and boxed for the boys.

Three days after the second Buddy Baer fight I volunteered for Army service and they took me. I went out to Camp Upton on Long Island with a lot of reporters and photographers.

I didn't like that. I wanted to go in quiet, like all the other boys but Army Public Relations said it was good for morale to let them write all about me going in the service. They asked me in camp what branch I thought I'd want. I picked the cavalry because I liked horses all my life.

In June they sent me out to Fort Riley in Kansas and I took my basic there same as anybody. I was there until August when the Army sent me on a boxing tour.

That's where I ran into things that hurt. Like I said, I never knew about race when I was a boy in Alabama. I never went places where that prejudice came up.

All through my fighting I kept out of it because Mr. Roxborough told me about Jack Johnson's mistakes and things like that. In the Army I went the same way, but I figured I am an American fighting for my country like any GI. I figured if I am fighting for a cause and the cause is freedom to keep men equal I got to stand up for it.

Jackie Robinson, the Dodgers' ballplayer, was in my outfit in Fort Riley. He couldn't get on the camp baseball team because he was a Negro. I told the commanding officer about that and Jackie was asked to play on the football team.

I didn't want to be a commissioned officer, but there were colored boys in that camp who had college learning, like Jackie Robinson, and they were turned down for Officer's Training School only because they were Negroes. They would be marked out on leadership. That was the out for the Jim Crow officers.

Brig. Gen. Donald A Robinson was commanding officer of the Cavalry Training Centre at Fort Riley. We talked about these things I told him I wouldn't go to any camp theatre that was run Jim Crow or I wouldn't speak or box in an American camp where they had Jim Crow.

I guess General Robinson gave the officer's hell. Anyway, Jackie Robinson and seventeen other Negro boys got into Officer's Training, and they all came out lieutenants. After that an order came out of Washington so Negro boys could play on any camp team, even in Georgia and Virginia.

Ordered Off Front Bench

I ran into more of that trouble, just the same. One time down in Camp Sibert in Alabama I went into a bus station to telephone for a cab and I was sitting on a front bench and an MP said I would have to sit in the back—in the Jim Crow part.

He said, "The back is for colored folks". I wouldn't go

Ray Robinson the Negro welterweight, was with me. The MP sent for a provost marshall and they took Ray and me to the stockade. The captain there dressed me down

He said: "When an MP tells you to do something, you do it, or you'll get in trouble".

I said, "Sir, I'm a soldier like any other American soldier. I don't want to be pushed to the back because I'm Negro".

That case got to the commanding general's office. It wasn't his orders to have Jim Crow bus rules in the camp.

They said for me to forget about it, but the Inspector General's Office in Washington sent a man down and an order came out doing away with Jim Crow buses in Army camps everywhere.

Didn't Look For Trouble

I didn't look for trouble in those camps When I was outside a camp I obeyed Jim Crow, but I thought it wasn't American to have it in the Army where all GIs were fighting for one cause

I ran into it again overseas. I got to be sergeant in 1943. I went to the Aleutians and Africa and to England with a troupe of boxers—Jackie Wilson, Bob Smith and Jim Edgar—after we toured Army camps in the U.S

In Salisbury, England, in March 1944 I tried to buy a ticket at a civilian theatre. The woman said she was sorry but the American commanding officer in that area said she was not to let Negroes in, only white soldiers. She called the theatre manager and he recognised me.

He said the commanding officer who issued the order told him that was the way it was in the U.S.—no Negroes in white theatres. He gave me the commanding officer's name.

The story got to Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee who was commanding officer who made the rule—he was in the Air Force—was shipped back to the States.

Then Headquarters sent out an order that if any place was marked off limits for American soldiers it was to be off limits for all, not just Negroes.

On March 27, 1942 I fought Abe Simon before I went on the Army tour for Army relief. Chappie was in a hospital in Chicago. It was the first time I trained without him. I worked out at camp Dix.

At Pompton Lakes, training costs would run $50,000 to $60,000 with sparring partners, rent, cars, private police and all that, and the training expense would come out of the managers' 50 per cent of the purse. My 50 per cent was always clear except for taxes.

At Dix my training cost about $18,000. GIs came in free.

The night of the Simon fight I bought a couple of thousand dollars worth of tickets for boys from my camp. They had a whole block of seats by themselves. That was my GI cheering section.

The Under-Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson, was there and other Government big shots. Mannie Seamon was in my corner instead of Chappie.

I was in good shape, I knocked Simon out in the sixth round. I got five days' furlough after that fight.

I went to Chicago to see Marva and I talked fight with Chappie in the hospital. He died in April. My commanding officer let me go to the funeral. I was a pallbearer, and so was Mr. Roxborough and Mr. Black. I loved that Chappie.

Tells Of Stepfather

There wasn't but one other death after I got started fighting hurt me as much as when Chappie died. That came when Pat Brooks, my stepfather, died.

He never got to see any of my fights. He only heard them on the radio. He worked hard all his life, and he was laid up with a bad stroke when I got back to Detroit after the first Schmeling fight in 1936.

He didn't know I lost that one, and he didn't get to see me champion. When he died he thought I could beat anybody in the world. It comes to me sometimes he got a bad break. I wanted him to have some real good out of my fighting, because of the good things he did for us Barrows.

On Mother And Son—

By "Mime"

God could not be everywhere and therefore he made mothers

—a Jewish Proverb.—

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Mother is the name for God in the lips and hearts of little children.

—Thackeray, in Vanity Fair.

★

If I were hanged on the highest hill,
Mother O' mine, O' mine!
I know whose love would follow me still.

—Rudyard Kipling, Mother O' mine
(in The Light That failed.

★

There is no prince or prelate
I envy have a son!
No evil can befall me—
By God, I have a son!

—Christopher Morley, Secret Laughter

★

O lord, my boy, my Arther, my fair son!

My life, my joy, my food, my all the world!

My widow-comfort, and my sorrow's cure!

—Shakespeare, King John—III, 4.

★

And yet, my lords, how can I support the claim of filial love by argument? What can I say on such a subject? What can I do, but repeat the ready truths which, with the quick impulse of the mind, must spring to the lips of every man on such a theme? Filial piety!—it is the primal bond of society it is that instinctive principle, which, panting for its proper good, soothes unbidden, each sense and sensibility of man! It now quivers on every lip!—it now beams from every eye!—it is an emanation of that gratitude which, softening under the sense of recollected good, is eager to own the vast countless debt it ne'er, alas! can pay, for so many long years of unceasing solicitudes, honourable self-denials, life-preserving cares!—it is that part of our practice where duty drops its awe—where reverence refines into love! It asks no aid of memory!—it needs not the deductions of reason!—pre-existing, paramount over all, whether law, or human rule, few arguments can increase and none can diminish! it is the sacrament of our nature—not only the duty, but the indulgence of man—it is his first great privilege—it is amongst his last most endearing delights!—it causes the bosom to glow with reverberated love!—it requites the visitations of nature, and returns the blessings that have been received! —it fires emotion into vital principle! —it renders habituated instinct into a master-passion—sways all the sweetest energies of man-hangs over each vicissitude of all that must pass away—aids the melancholy virtues in their last sad tasks of life, to cheer the langours of descrepitude and age-explores the thought—elucidates the aching eye—and breathes sweet consolation even in the awful moment of dissolution! If these are the general sentiments of man, what must be their depravity—what must be their degeneracy—who can blot out and erase from the bosom the virtue that is most deeply rooted in the human heart, and twined within the chords of life itself? Aliens from nature, apostakes from humanity!

—Richard Brinsley Sheridon, Impeachment of Warren Hastings.

★

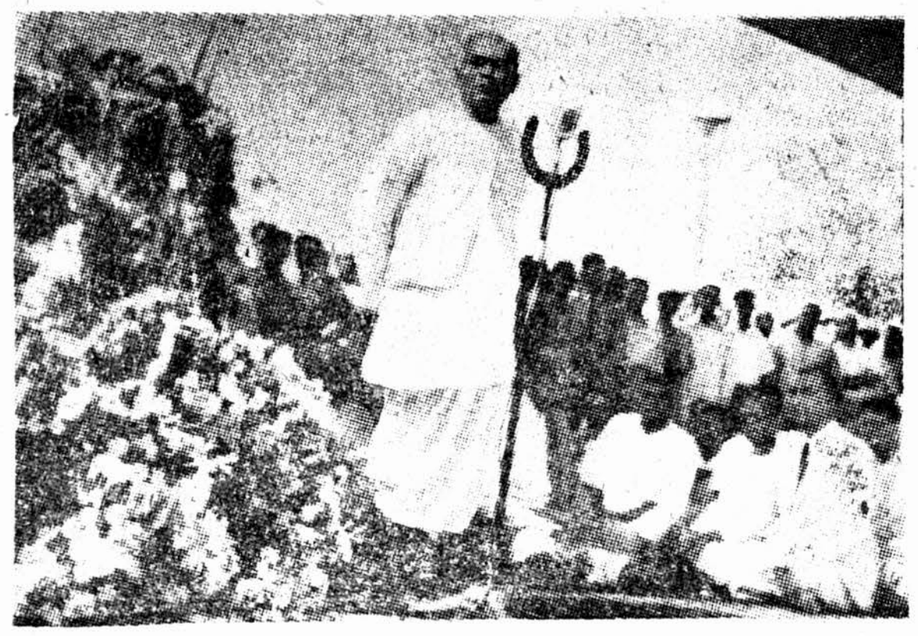
What is the thing that stands out most in these notes of an Ex-Andaman prisoner so far as I am concerned?

Let me confess it, it is the charming thoughts about his mother. If it is a wonderful thing, this bond between mother and child. It is a secret of the atoms, nothing less.

—C. Rajagopalachari, in his Foreword to Craik's Paradise by Prativati Bhayankara Venkatacharaya.

★

CALICUT FEBRUARY 21.
ON A CHARGE OF HARBOURING AND FEEDING KUNHALI, A COMMUNIST WORKER OF ERNAD TALUK WHEN HE WAS WANTED BY THE POLICE, AYISA UNNA, THE MOTHER OF KUNHALI, WAS SENTENCED TO UNDERGO FIVE MONTHS R. I. BY THE SUB MAGISTRATE OF MANJERI ON MONDAY LAST, SAYS A REPORT RECEIVED HERE TODAY.



Dr. K. N. Katju, Governor of West Bengal addressing a gathering in Calcutta assembled for the immersion of the late Mrs. Naidu's ashes.

Mankind At Cross-Roads

By A Student Of Public Affairs

We Are at present on the threshold of a mighty transformation-people with vision warn us that the end is fast approaching and they dogmatically assert that "it is the end".

But it is time that the naive, yet common belief--ends justify means--was subjected to the acid test of reason and experience.

WE have been following false religion and false gods. The motive that actuates us in all our actions is that of attaining our own seeming good And we make all sacrifices at the altar of our Almighty God—money, the sacrifice of those very sweet human relationships, which would have given some meaning and joy to our life. Now if we continue to pursue this suicidal way of life, we are warned, nothing can prevent the ultimate catastrophe and disaster. Our whole way of life, the purpose that should animate our actions must now be radically changed. But, then, what can be the purpose of human life? Everyhting in this world seems to be changing everything is in a constant state of flux and nothing is permanent or abiding Nay, more than that, people writing "under the urgency of scientific training" have now told us that everything is ureal and unsubstantial. "The searching scepticism of his philosophical analysis" induces H. G. Wells to write in his last book—The Mind At book—The Mind At the End of its tethers:

Fleeting Illusion

THE "Cinema sheet stares us in the face. That, sheet is the actual fabric of Being. Our loves, our hates, our wars and battles are no more than a phantasmagoria dancing on that—fabric, themselves as unsubstantial as a dream." (p.9).

Again he writes in the same book, "To such discomfited minds the world of our everday reality is no more than a more or less entertaining or distressful story thrown upon a cinema screen. The story holds together, it moves them greatly and yet they feel *it is faked. The vast majority or the beholders accept all the conventions of the story are completely part of the story and live and suffer and rejoice and are in it and with it. But the eceptical mind says stoutly" This is* delusion (p. 14).

It is perhaps true that every thing in this universe is trasient, temporary and fleeting. Hardy's "The temporary the All" seem to be the terrible reality. "We are such stuff as dreams are made of" may be true, after all of our existence here. Our conquest over physical nature is really stupendous; Our achievements are vast and amazing. And, in time to come, we may be able to fathom the unfathomable depths of the sea: we may be able to fly like bids soaring higher and higher like Shelley's skylark, but perhaps, without its "clear keen joyance" into regions never yet reached; we may be able to move round the world in an incredibly short time. These and many more things we might attain. Yet in spite of our present achievements and still greater achievements awaiting us in the future we do not feel a sense of fulfilment that harmonisation of our impulses which might bring real joy and happiness to us. We feel a terrible sense of something that is lacking in us And how we are told that all things of this world are unreal, unsubstantial and of such stuff as dreams are made of. Yet there is no room for despair; it would be foolish to rush to the conclusion that our life is monstrous joke played upon us by some far off distant "sleep worker". For men, writing under the urgency of the same scientific training, have discovered that behind all these ever-changing phenomena of this universe, there is that fundamental energy, that class vital, that life force as we might call it which is constant, unchanging, immutable and real

Lurking Hopes

AND do we not feel and experience the presence of this Mysterious unknown being?

When we gaze at the serene simplicity that is the sea, throbbing with the life as it were with the eternal music of its ever advancing cheerful tidal waves, permeated with the solemn grandeur and splendid gloom when the sunlight fades away and the approaching darkness extends its tentacles over the sea while the hovering dark heavy clonds dreafully cast their shadows on the sea; or shaking off that absorption in our own narrow surroundings when we look up at the distant almost etheral mountain wiith its top vanishing in the clouds while the sun slowly disappears behind it and its rays penetrate through the rift of the clouds; or when we feel the dead silence and stillness in a dreadful dense forest every moment being conscious and fearful of something that is hidden, we are sure behind this oppressing solitude and silence and which might come up before us at any time; or when we look up at the sky at night, "the whole high heaving firmamental frame" throbbing with life as it were with the twinkling of its stars, while the soothing rays of the moon cast their spell upon us; or when we hear the eternal song of sacrifice of the river, when the morning sea of silence breaks with the ripples of bird songs and the whole atmosphere presents the appearance of freshness suffused with the red glow of the slowly appearing sun; or above all, when we turn our eyes towards the vast and mighty sea of humanity, with its ever advancing tidal waves of hopes and aspirations, with its receding ebbs of depression and despair, with the eternal song of its waves of sorrows and suffering, hopes and fears, successes and defeats, with its whole surface constantly throbbing with the ripples of life while below the surface it is serene and calm; or when in our moments of searching self introspection we try to fathom the depths of our own being; do we not feel the presence of something that eludes our grasp yet the touch of which is real; for, it can be felt and experienced though our senses fail to grasp it? Do we not feel a sense of magnificent harmony which makes us self-forgetful while we lose our consciousness and the sense of separate existence just as a drop of water loses its identity in the vast ocean?

Otto Abetz, Hitler's Ambassador to France, gave evidence at the Military Tribunal in Paris during the trial of Karl Epting, a German doctor accused of being in charge of the "acquisition" of all antiques and Masterpieces pertaining to the Jews during the occupation, and sending them to

The Pole Star

We have, thus, to attune our life to this magnificent harmony and that is the purpose of human existence. That is our Pole Star which beckons to us and let us not be wilfully blind as not to look at it.

OUR life is, then, a means to realise this end. To merge and identify ourselves with this vast ocean of creation is the purpose of our life.

This evergrowing consciousness of the oneness of all creation must fill us with boundless love towards all objects of creation till at last love becomes the spontaneous expression of ourselves. Even unconsciously it is this love which sustains our life. Life persists in the midst of destruction and death and that shows that love is the law of our species. "Love thy neighbours as thyself" is not merely the injunction of the Bible; Love is the law of our species is not merely the vision of a Gandhi; men of science, Freud and others, whose words we have been accustomed to accept as gospel truths, have demonstrated that love is the very principle of all integration, biological, psychological, social. Great scholars and writers who want to reconstruct human life on the principle of love have asserted that nothing is sacred but human life; but this for them is a dogma for which they are able to give no explanation. Writes H. G. Wells, "After all the present writer has no competting argument to convince the reader that he should not be cruel or mean or cowardly." Lewis Mumford writes: "Nothing is sacred but human life. I have affirmed this dogma as if it were indisputable." But our seers of old long back realised that the oneness of all creation was the basis of this law of love.

This evergrowing consciousness of unity in the midst of diversity and the boundless love towards the objects of creation must inavitably shape and mould all aspects of our life; they must be translated in all our thoughts, words and actions and become a part of our being. That is, to realise that absolute truth of the identity of all creation, we must practise relative truth, truth as it appears to us with our minds and hearts trying to attain that consciousness of the Absolute Truth while to the innermost depths of our being, we are filled, with love. This law of love and truth is the fundamental basis of all ethics and morality; all other moral laws are based on this fundamental law and are influenced by circumstances, environment and time. These moral laws might change with changing times but the law of love and truth remains the same in all ages and in all times. We must follow, then, this law of our species and however obstinate the trammels, we must ceaselessly to break them. We must be fighters all our life, for otherwise life has no meaning, against the forces of evil in general which obstruct the path to our self realisation as well as to the self realisation of our fellow beings. Our boundless love will be a mere mockery if it does not induce us to make our love fruitful in service of our fellow-beings. Liberty, Equality, Democracy —all these vague terms now get their contents and our attempts must be to realise them in their purest form.

UPANISHADIC seers come to us and whisper in our ears the ultimate reality—cannot be realised by one who has no strength to resist the untruth in whatever form. Let us embark on this mighty adventure, which alone gives meaning to life, with a firm and determined will.

However stormy and difficult the voyage, let not our steps falter, or our minds waver or our spirits flag. With a steadfast gaze, unruffled by temporary defeats and setbacks, never giving in to despair or despondency, and with the life giving hope and certainty of seeing the unseen shore, let us not stop till the goal is reached. Those adventurous spirits, who have already reached their journey's end, beckon to us and show us the way and bless our voyage. Let us be worthy of ourselves and our rich heritage. Let not temporary catastrophies and disasters and storms make us forgetful of the great and mighty future that await us all.

THIS IS THE CONTINUATION OF THE ARTICLE ENTITLED "WHITHER MANKIND?—ENDS AND MEANS" WHICH APPEARED IN OUR ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 6.

The Homoeopathic Medical Association, Benaras, met recently under the Presidentship of Dr. S. G. Mukherjee, President, All-India Homoeopathic Association. (Second row from left). Dr. B. C. Banerjee, Shri A. N. Pandit, Dr. Urmila Maitra, Mrs. R. R. Thakar, Dr. Thakar, Dr. S. G. Mukherjee, Dr. B. K. Mukherjee, Dr. A. Lahiri and Dr. B. B. Chatterjee.

"INDIA MUST BE THE WORLD'S FIRST COUNTRY TO PROPOSE A DEPARTMENT OF DANCING"— SAYS UDAY SHANKAR. SHRI R.R. DIWAKER MAY BECOME HIS FIRST PUPIL.
"PRICES OF FOODGRAINS WILL SHOW A DOWNWARD TREND ABOUT THE END OF APRIL"— DR. J. MATHAI
ARE YOU SURE, DADDY HE DIDN'T MEAN APRIL 1ST.?

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

MARATHON CRICKET.—TIRESOM BUSINESS.—BOMBAY BARODA CONTEST.—PUNJAB'S SUCCESS IN NATIONAL HOCKEY.—WOMEN'S NATIONAL.—BOMBAY GREQ'S DOUBLE.—EMAR GOLD CUP.—FATHER FELLS' INTEREST. LADY TATA SHIELD.—PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.—DIFFICULT PROBLEMS.

The Cricket match between Bombay and Maharashtra in the National Championship turned out to be a record-breaking affair. Several batting records went by the board. Centuries galore were knocked up by batsmen on both sides. No doubt they are great achievements for the batsmen concerned. They have every reason to be proud of them.

But does that help Indian cricket in any way? Does it enhance the popularity of the game in this country? Does it show that our batsmen have suddenly developed into great giants? I do not think the Poona match has done anything of the sort. Indeed it was a tiresome business on the whole. Ask the bowlers how they feel about it. Did they have any help from that sore-killing wicket during the seven days the contest was on? They did not.

TIRESOME BUSINESS

Like automatons the bowlers went on bowling never hoping to gain anything from their stout-hearted efforts. What about the fieldsmen? Were they happy about their endless leather-chasing task. They must have heaved a sigh of relief when the Marathon Race was over, who can blame them if they dropped catches like hot potatoes? Fortunately for them, no record of dropped catches has been furnished to the public.

I wonder how many people watched this orgy of hitting—a display which the masses love so much—for all these days. Their number must have been pretty small. After all there must be a reasonable limit to everything. You cannot have a limitless appetite even for the best things in the world.

BOMBAY-BARODA CONTEST

Another Play-to-a finish "battle is now on at the Brabourne Stadium. Although at the time of writing I have not the least idea about the condition of the wicket, I doubt if it will be as heart-breaking as the Poona one. Still the possibility of a long-drawn struggle is there. The batsmen on both sides will play for "Safety First" as long as possible and then resort to the long handle to punish the bowlers mercilessly. The side which will win the toss is most likely to carry the day.

At the moment I am not looking at the engagement between Bombay and Baroda from the angle of the contending parties. I am looking at it from the point of the spectators. How many people can afford to spend the time from day to day for an indefinite period to watch the tiresome encounter—even though it is the final of the Cricket Championship of India? Very few indeed I am afraid such Marathon fights will ultimately kill all interest in cricket. There must be a reasonable time-limit for all matches.

PUNJAB'S SUCCESS IN NATIONAL HOCKEY

The National Championship for hockey has gone again to the Punjab after the lapse of a single year. Bhopal last year's holders, fought hard for three days to retain their title. But Punjab got the better of them in the penultimate round by the narrowest margins. The wining goal was actually scored during the extra-period by Trilochan Singh, the Olympic full-back, from a penalty corner.

Bengal was, however, defeated in the final at their very first meeting by a grace of goals. Punjab's display left nobody in doubt as to their all-round superiority over their rivals. Now that they have formed a solid combination, they will take a lot of beatting for a long time to come. It is really very creditable on the part of the two divided and disturbed provinces to reach the final.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL

So the Women's National is being staged after all. Six teams have entered the lists. Bengal, runners-up for the last two years, have found it possible to compete at last. And it is good to see the Railways putting up a combined side. I hope the tournament will be as successful as it was during the last two seasons when it was held in Bombay.

There was some grouse here about the selection of Bombay's team. I find two of the selected players, Esme De Souza and Pat Hickson have not been able to make the journey to Delhi. Although our team will not be as strong as it was during the last two years, still I have every hope that they will be able to defend our title successfully. I fail to understand however, why only one goalkeeper has been sent. It is a big risk. Who is to take Eileen Barber's place if she is unable to take the field for some reason or other?

BOMBAY GREY'S DOUBLE

Bombay Grey's have scored the double in the League Championships at th expense of their old rivals. Bombay City. The Greys have strengthened both their teams by the acquisition of fresh blood. The Sony the Sisters, Gwen and Brenda, Rita Velthorst and Sheila Fergusson have all contributed to the solidarity of their senior combination.

The city have also enlisted some new talents in their ranks. They are sure to become a power to contend with before long. Their last performance against Greys gave promise of a bright future for them. Eve Edwards in the deep defence is a tower of strength. Already she has caught the selectors' eyes for the Inter-Provincial. More heartening is the fact that the girls have shown an improved type of hockey this season. If this rate of progress is maintained they will not take long to reach the top of the world.

EMAR GOLD CUP

I hear that C. P. and Madras have agreed to take part in the Tommy Emar Gold Cup which will be staged at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground this year after the Aga Khan Tournament. Bengal will not be able to send a team, owing to leave difficulties. Why are the Calcutta bosses so unsporting? Probably they do no realise that encouragement to sport helps their employees to work better.

Six up-country teams have accepted the invitation of the BPHA to participate in their competition for the Rao Trophy. They are Punjab Police Bhopal Wanderers, Khalsa Club, Delhi, Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore, Nagpur and Maharashtra. And the local talents will be represented by the Lusitanians. St. Xavier's College, Services XI, Tatas, Goans S.C. and "Times of India". This tournament is sure to provide interesting and classy hockey.

I am reliably informed that the Rao Trophy which was held back by the Pakistan Association has now been returned by them. Most likely it will be here before the tournament is over.

FATHER FELL'S INTEREST

I am glad to see Rev. Father Joseph Fell of the St. Xavier's College taking interest in Women's hockey. The college entered two teams in the League. Although they did not do anything remarkable —who could have expected them to startle the world in their very first fear?— They gave promise of better things to come. Father Fell with all his paternal interest in them may be depended upon to do everything in his power to see them at the top ere long. All our clubs should beware.

What about the other colleges in the city? It is high time theirs spots Directors or Principals took notice of this and made a move in forming Women's teams in their institutions. They have plenty of girl students who may be persuaded —and encouraged—to take a hand at the stick. It may be useful to them later in life!

LADY TATA SHIELD

The Lady Tata Shield for Women's Team Championship has gone to the Willingdon Sports Club. Laxmi Merchant and Betty Stewart contributed largely to their success. Unfortunately for the Bombay Gymkhana, their last opponents, one of the matches remained unfinished. If it were completed, who knows the Gymkhana might have shared the honours? It is quite possible also the Club would have earned the Victory by a wider margin.

Nevertheless I hope the interest created this year would be increased in future so that the standard of tennis among women would go up steadily. And also the number of players will rise higher every year. Needless to mention, the standard of tennis among women in this country is very poor. Unless larger number of the fair sex take greater interest and trouble to develop their gmae, there is little chance of India making her mark in the outside world.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

There will be a Physical Education Conference in our city next week-end It is a happy augury of the times that the Government is taking keen interest in the movement for physical development of our people. They have actually sanctioned Rs. 15,000 towards its expenses. Dr. K. S. Mhaskar is the man behind this idea. I understand the question will be discussed and debated by high authorities in all its bearings.

It is common knowledge that the Indian people are exceedingly weak physically owing to their poverty. But ignorance in the matter of physical education and lethargy in systematic training contribute a lot to their backwardness. I hope the Conference will not end in mere academic discussions. Concrete steps will have to be chalked out and followed earnestly to make the movement a success.

It does not seem that the promoters of the conference have any interest in foreign games, as they do not figure anywhere in their agenda. Surely they do not want to leave them out of their consideration. Nothing can entrance India's prestige more in the eyes of the masses of the world than her success in the International Sporting fields. We can only ignore them at our peril

DIFFICULT PROBLEMS

To make the millions of men, women and children of this country healthy and strong is a gigantic task under ordinary circumstances. But owing to the present shortage of food-stuffs and high prices the problem is still more difficult of solution. The younger generation is growing up without sufficient nutrition. How long this position will last nobody can say. Still we cannot sit quiet with folded hands and wait for the day when the land will flow with milk and honey. We must try and make the best of the situation until better times come

It is imperative that physical education should be compulsory in our schools and colleges. Unless a beginning is made with the children, it is of no use. But it should not be another subject just for passing examinations. The children be taught in such a way that they like it. That can only be done by trained experts. Every school and college must have them. But even their efforts would fail unless the parents and the educational authorities give the children all encouragement.

IRAQ CABINET RESHUFFLED

BAGDAD, March 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): A reshuffle of the Iraq Cabinet was announced today by Premier Nuri Es Said.

New Ministers in the reformed Cabinet are: Deputy Premier and Minister without portfolio: Umar Nadmi, Minister For Foreign Affairs: Dr. Fadil Jamali (now Iraq Minister in Cairo), Interior: Teefiq Al Naib (a former Cabinet Minister): Governor-General of Iraqi National Bank Dr. Badul Illar Hafid (Foreign Minister in the old Cabinet).

Dr. Badul Illar Hafid (Foreign Minister in the old Cabinet).

India Elected To Agenda Committee Of U.N.E.S.C.

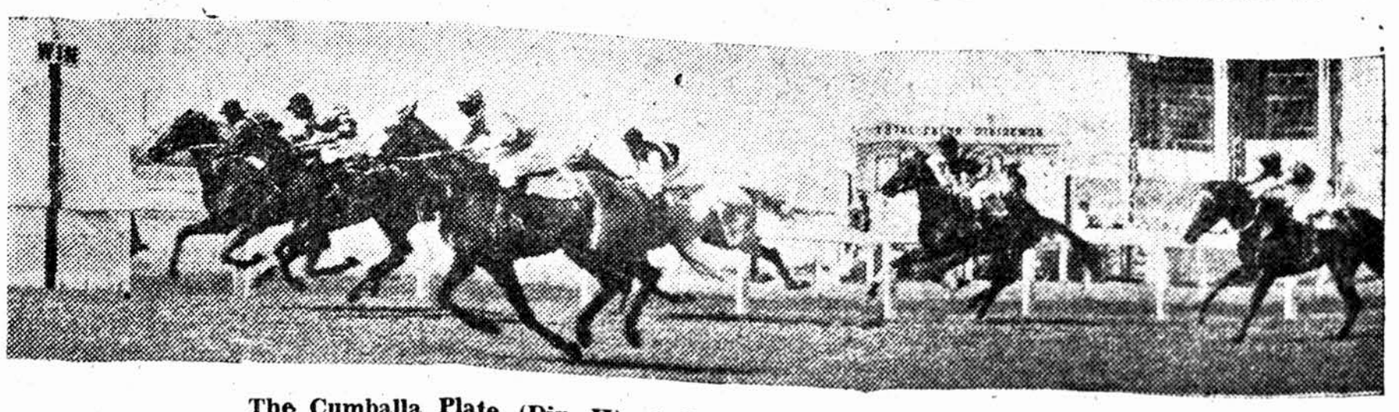
LAKE SUCCESS, March 19 (PTI-Reuter): India has been elected a member of the Agenda Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council for its next session, which opens at Geneva on July 5.

Public Safety Act Becomes Law In C.P.

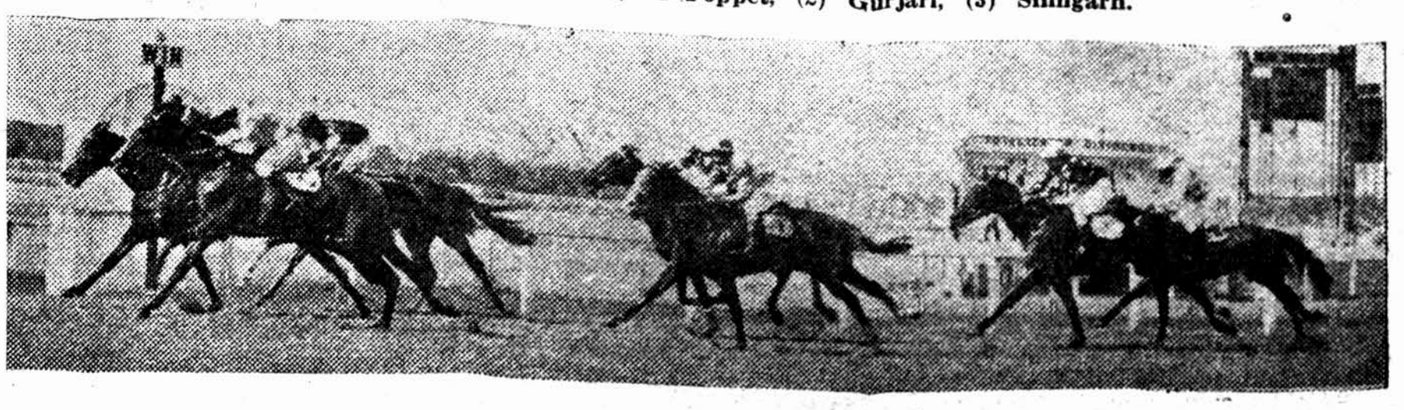
NAGPUR, March 19 (API): The Governor of C. P. and Berar has given his assent to the C. P. and Berar Public Safety (Amendment) Act, 1949 passed by the Provincial Legislative Assembly during its current Budget Session.

The Act empowers Government to order detention of a person on his failure to enter into a bond and furnish surety by the stipulated date.

THREE SHORT-HEAD VICTORIES FOR KHADE IN SATURDAY'S RACES



The Cumballa Plate (Div. II): 1 Poppet, (2) Gurjari, (3) Sinhgarh.



The Vile Parle Plate (Div. II): 1 Vagabond Queen, (2) Amelia, (3) Down South.

The Dawoodbhoy Nensey Cup: (1) Asoka, (2) Rim Jhim, (3) Ramal.

Asoka Thrills Crowds In Nensey Cup

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Most thrilling racing was witnessed today at Mahaluxmi when the third day of the Spring Meeting was decided.

Pandu Khade rode three winners, scoring each time hair-breadth, fighting like a real Maharatta hero. In his first win early in the afternoon in the second division of the Cumballa Plate on the 9 to 1 outsider Poppet he came from a backward position and after engaging Sinhgarh and Gurjari he asserted supremacy by narrowest margin and in the following event, the second division of the Vile Parle Plate, pushing his mount Vagabond Queen hardest he warded off the late bid of Amelia. Pandu's third and most thrilling win was on The Judge in the Kazi Plate. Runner up Masked Player, Mitchell astride fought every inch with the winner over the last sixty yards and went down valiantly when passing below the wire.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's Asoka made a new leaf in the records of the Western India race club. Winning his first race in the lowest class early this season his five wins have now placed him in the highest class and on every occasion he defied the handicapper who very nearly understood his might. Many scribes gave a vivid description of his remarkable win on Tuesday last but today till half a furlong from the winning post his position seemed quite unsecured and the armie behind him were left in great despair. Duffy gave the great colt his head and responding very well at the critical time, the great Asoka flashed past and had his short-head in front of Rim Jhim as they passed below the wire in the Nensey Cup.

Recently demoted Laila hit the front early and stayed on to score by 2 1/4 lengths from favourite, My Pet. The second-named was not well placed early and found a passage on the rails when the race was nearly over.

Thirty-five solvers of the treble event pool received each Rs. 3,876-8.

The following are the results:—

BOMBAY MEETING

THIRD DAY—Saturday, 19th March, 1949.

THE CUMBALA PLATE (Div. I) 7 Furlongs.

CHETNA 9-0 B. Khade	.....	1
JAHAN ZAIB 8-4 Kader	.....	2
WHO KNOWS 8-1 Tasi	.....	3
Ghaflah 8-4 Kadam	.....	4

Not Run: Cinesina.
Won by Nk. Shd. Shd.
Time: 1m. 33-2/5 secs.
Tote: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 14, 21, 24.

THE CUMBALA PLATE (Div. II) 7 Furlongs.

POPPET 9-2 P. Khade	.....	1
GURJARI 7-6 Medhe	.....	2
SINHGARH 8-7 Deshmukh	.....	3
Icy Hot 8-7 Amir A.	.....	4

Not Run: Crepe de Chine.
Won by Shd. Shd. 1-1/2l.
Time: 1m. 31-4/5 secs.
Tote Win Rs. 104. Places Rs. 30, 28, 18

THE VILE PARLE PLATE (Div. II) 6 Furlongs.

V. QUEEN 8-8 P. Khade	.....	1
AMELIA 8-3 S. Chavan	....	2
D. SOUTH 8-7 N. Dar	.....	3
Progress 8-8 B. Khade	.....	4

All Ran:
Won by Shd. Shd. 3/4l., 1-1/4l.
Time: 1m. 17-2/5 secs.
Tote: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 23, 33, 39.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE (Div. II) 7 Furlongs.

AYAAZ 8-0 Shiba	.....	1
RASHTRAPATI 8-13 Mitchell	....	2
SHAH NAWAZ 8-1 Damodar	....	3
G. Whisper 8-11 Russell	....	4

Not Run: Vie On.
Won by 1/2l., Shd. 3-1/2l.
Time: 1m. 29-3/5 secs.
Tote: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 18, 20, 18.

THE VILE PARLE PLATE (Div. I) 6 Furlongs.

Asoka (Duffy up) winner in The Dawoodbhoy Nensey Cup race being led in by its owner Sir Shantidas Askuran.

F. CLIPPER 8-13 Damodar	....	1
YEARLING 8-8 S. Chavan	....	2
K. RICHARD 8-2 Shaikh	....	3
Navroze 8-7 P. Khade	.....	4

Not Run: Tamasha, U. Prince, M. Link.
Won by 1-1/2l., 1-3/4l., 1-1/2l.
Time: 1m. 16-3/5 secs.
Tote Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 13, 20, 15.

THE DAWOODBHOY NENSEY CUP 7 Furlongs.

ASOKA 9-2 Duffy	....	1
R. JHIM 9-1 Kheem S.	....	2
RAMAL 8-0 Mitchell	.....	3
Raj Doot 7-12 Kadam	.....	4

Not Run: Pankaj, Full House.
Won by Shd. 3/4l., 3/4l.
Time: 1m. 27-1/5 secs.
Tote: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 14, 21, 27.

THE E. D. KAZI PLATE (About) 1-1/2 Miles.

THE JUDGE 8-3 P. Khade	....	1
M. PLAYER 8-3 Mitchell	....	2
PAY MASTER 9-0 Aurobinda	..	3
Once Again 8-4 Russell	....	4

Not Run: Aan Baan.
Won by Shd. 1-1/4l., 3l.
Time: 2m. 42-2/5 secs.
Tote: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 17, 20, 31.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE (Div. I) 7 Furlongs.

LAILA 8-12 Hanuman S.	....	1
MY PET 8-10 Duffy	.....	2
HIKMET 8-3 Aurobinda.	....	3
B. Bandit 8-6 S. Chavan	....	4

Not Run: M. Mist, A. Deep, Atomic.
Tote Win Rs. 188. Places Rs. 56, 14, 31.

SELECTIONS FOR MONDAY'S RACES

Selections for the Spring meeting, fourth day will appear in the Monday issue of the "Bombay Chronicle".

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GROUND

4-20 p.m. Goan Sports "A" vs Times of India "A" (Invitation Tournament)

5-30 p.m. Lusitanian's vs Kirkee United (Prominicial Semi Finals)

ASSOCIATON GROUND

ASSOCIATON GROUND

5-30 p.m. Little Flower vs Don Bosco (Schools League).

POOR SEMI-FINALS WITNESSED

Tata's Enter Provincial Hockey Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata Sports Club entered the finals of the Provincial Hockey Championship by virtue of their victory over the Kirkeeans.

A poor crowd witnessed a rather tame semi-final and went home disappointed. Tata's won by two goals to one, but their display was none too good against a much weaker outfit playing for the first time on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Joe D'mello proved to be a great oppurtnist and his hard work was rewarded by his scoring both his sides goals. Lawrie Fernandes and Lenny D'Sourza gave him very little support but Coutinho was seen to advantage as left inner. In the defence Carvalho gave an exhilarating display and completely covered the deep defence when Gentle was continuously being beaten by Pillay.

For the Kirkeeans Adalge was outstanding and held the Tata forwards well Diago as pivot worked hard M. Pillay and Pacheco shone in the attack, but they received very little support from the wingers.

Tata's were not taking things easy, as the Kirkeeans attacked more often than their stronger opponents but Joe D'Mello broke away picking up the ball midfield and ran through on his own to score with a stinging shot Phillips in goal had no chance whatsoever to save.

For the second quarter of the first half Kirkeeans were doing the attacking but it was Tata's defence that kept the semi-circle free from the attackers. Tata's of course, made attempts to break through and once again Joe D'Mello was deprived of a goal by goalkeeper Phillips, who anticipated well and rushed out to clear.

Crossing over with a deficit of a goal Kirkeeans made gallant attempts to gain the equalizer, but theirs was an uphill task Tata's having a solid defence and the brilliance of Pacheco and Pillay was shadowed Adalge gave a sterling performance in the Kirkee sides defence and it was due to this that much damage was not done by the Tata fowards.

In the fifteenth minute of the second half Tata's consolidated their position though Joe D'Mella, Francis Couthinho passed to goalmouth and one of the deep defenders missed Joe D'Mello lying handy made no mistake Tata's missed two more scoring chances in the closing stages. Joe D'Mello shot wide of the post. While Perumal who shot hard from the top of the circle nearly scored but Phillips got his sticky to it and the ball went out of play.

Towards the last few minutes of the game Kirkeeans scored and reduced the margin through a penalty corner. Adalge converted. Tata's won by the odd goal in three and now await the winners of the other semi-final Kiree United vs Lusitanians.

THE TEAMS:—Tata's "A" Pinto Carvalho, Gentle, Ferrao, Pereira, Perumal; P. Kakar, Joe D'Mello, L. D'Souza, Coutinho, L. Fernandes.

KIRKEEANS:— Phillips, Adalge, Lingam, Yousuf, Diago Metell oT. Pillay, Dada, Pacheco, Ameer

UMPIRES:— Abraham and Joseph.

ST. XAVIER'S ON TOP

School's Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Schools Hockey League St. Xavier's High School beat St. Sebastian's by three goals to one and have gained a hold on the Championship.

In the first half Jacob Carvallo scored for the Xavierians. In the second half Remedio and Cecil D'Costa completed their sides total, while Cardoza reduced the margin for St. Sebastians.

'BON VOYAGE' TO MR. DINSHAW H. DUNGR

The Pavilion of Sunday Circle Bandra was fully packed last Saturday night, when there was a dance party with band organised in honour of Mr. Dinshaw H. Dungor by his friends to wish him farewell on his departure to United Kingdom this month. Mr. Dungor is the son of Mr. Hormusji Dinshaw Dungor M.I.S.E., M.M.E.A, (Ind) A.M.E.S. (Lond), a philanthropic and sportsman, proprietor of the old Engineering firm of Messrs. M. H. Dinshaw & Co., Phoenix Engineering Works, H. D. Dungor & Sons etc. Apollo Street, Bombay. Mr. Dinshaw joined his father's firm three years ago and acquired good knowledge and, at the same time he continued his studies in Engineering Technology Diploma course which he has completed and is proceeding to acquire practical knowledge in oil engines, machine tools, electric motors etc. in the works of well-known manufacturers, whom the firm represents for the last 30 years.

Mr. Dinshaw also takes keen interest in sports and games like his father. He has considerably helped to raise the funds and liberally contributed himself to send the All-India selected (cyclists to the last Olympic Competition in London. Mr. Udwadia, Mr. Vakil and Mr. J. Sunawala (Advocate) spoke highly about the activities friendliness and good qualities of Mr. Dinshaw and wished him 'bon voyage' and success. Mr. Dinshaw thanked all friends in suitable terms for the honour given to him.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 6, 2005.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 19, 1368.
Parsi: Meher 19, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-44 a.m. Sunset: 6-50 p.m.
Hightide: 03-27, 16-36. Lowtide: 09-46, 22-41.

To-day's Engagements

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: (The Shrine of Supreme Culture): Service by founder T. K. N. Trivikram on "Samkhya Philosophy" Exposition of Gita and "Zero B.C." Free training in the speediest and safest form of Yoga, 52 Shivaji Park, today 5-30 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY (BOMBAY): Under the auspices of the Socialist Party (Bombay), a public meeting will be held at Napoo Gardens, Matunga, today at 9 p.m. Com. Asoka Mehta will speak on the 'Decisions of Patna Conference'.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji will speak on "Who remains unperturbed in extreme calamity" in English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, today (Sunday) 5-30 p.m.

HARIJAN TEMPLE ENTRY: The last and final meeting to discuss all the religious matters including Harijan Temple entry question at 4 p.m. today (Sunday) at Sukhanand Dharmashala, C P. Tank Bombay.

HINDUSTANI CERTIFICATE AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION: Mr. Kapadia will preside and give away the Hindustani Certificates at the Municipal Boy's School at Bhuleshwar today at 2 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Prof. Ramamurthy will deliver a lecture on "Arya Samaj and Politics" today (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Urgent category telegrams admitted to and from Japan from 3rd March 1949. Maritime telegrams not allowed via Japanese coast stations.

SIR SHAPOORJI BHARUCHA BAUG MUSICAL CENTRE: Musical variety entertainment at the Excelsior Theatre today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Lady Masani will preside and give away the prizes.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Shri Umeshchandraji will speak on Niti-Katha today at 10 a.m. at 448, Sandhurst Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: A special meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the passing of W. Q. Judge will be held today at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Regular classes on "Elementary Astrology" will be taken at 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. C. J. Krishnaswami will deliver a lecture on "Predective Astrology" at 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) today (Sunday).

The vernal equinoxial day will be celebrated at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday. The scholars will deliver lectures on "The Effects of the Sun on Human Life" at Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan 25 Chowpatty Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY NORTH AND SUBURBAN SECONDARY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION: Meeting of drawing teachers of City and Suburbs to discuss Drawing Teachers', Status, Scales and Hours of Work, preparatory to the Drawing Teacheers' Conference to be held at Nasik, at Balmohan Vidyamandir, Shiwaji Park, 5 p.m.

DR. PATEL RECEPTION COMMITTEE: The reception to Dr. C. S. Patel which had been postponed will be held today at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 3 p.m.

LABOUR COLLEGE: Asoka Mehta will lecture on "Socialism", Podar College, 9-30 a.m.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY: Condolence meeting for Prof J. F. R. d'Almeida at St. Stanislaus' High School Hall at 10-30 a.m. Rt. Rev. Dr. Valerian Gracias Bishop Auxiliary of Bombay will preside.

ITALIAN ECONOMIC MISSION: An Italian Economic Mission headed Mr. G. Schiratti, member of the Italian Parliament and consisting of officials and representatives of important Industrial and Commercial organisations will arrive in Bombay this evening.

F.S.U. FILM SHOW: Triumph of Youth (in colour) and Young Talent at Kohinoor at 10 a.m.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF PROHIBITION GUARDS: The Second annual social gathering of the Prohibition Guards of the "D" Division, will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Vithal Sayanna's Pavilion, Kamathipura, Stable Street, under the Presidentship of Dr. V. R Bhoosrath, Director, Prohibition Home Guards, Bombay Province.

'HINDUSTAN' REVIVED IN BOMBAY

Former Sindhi Daily Of Karachi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi speaking today advised displaced persons from Sind to shed off 'segregation mentality' and assimilate themselves "into the larger life of the nation".

Otherwise, Mr. Munshi warned they would have to repent in future and would be looked upon by the people of India as "aliens". He also urged them to learn the language of the province.

Mr. Munshi was presiding over an opening ceremony of the "Hindustan" a former Sindhi daily of Karachi which is revived in Bombay.

Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the "Hindustan", reviewing the long and chequered career of the paper, said that it was sponsored in Hyderabad in 1916 by a group of patriotic Congressmen and had played a unique role in the history of the national struggle. The paper was time and again prosecuted, press confiscated and editors and the staff thrown into prison he added.

Mr. Munshi 'distributed' copies of the first issue of the "Hindustan" which will be regularly published from tomorrow.

Messages of good wishes were received from Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay Mr. Jairam Das Daulatram Food Minister of India, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Minister for Rehabilitation Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the late Sarojini Naidu (the message was sent prior to her death).

CALL TO RESERVE BANK EMPLOYEES

Mehta Inaugartes Jubilee Celebrations Of Association

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inaugurating the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Reserve Bank of India Employees' Association at the Sunderbai Hall, Bombay, this evening, Mr V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay, advised all employees of Government and nationalised institutions to work with greater vigour honesty and sincerity, especially now that they were serving a popular Government.

Mr. Mehta added that with the nationalisation of the Reserve Bank of India, the sense of responsibility of the employees' Association had increased, and he hoped that they would realise this and show greater devotion to duty.

Congratulating the Association, which, he said, occupied a unique position in that it was the oldest organisation of bank employees, on its good record of work, the Minister said that the Trade Union and Co-operative movements have a vital role to play in a centralised economy as it existed today.

Mr. N. M. Joshi exhorted them not to be content with their day-to-day office routine, but to take greater interest in the public life of the city and the country. He said that the real wages of the Indian workers have never gone up since the war as in other countries, and, as such, they have a right to press for better conditions of life.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji President of the Association, in his speech appreciated the sympathetic attitude with which the Reserve Bank management had considered the employees' grievances.

TWO REFUGEE TOWNSHIPS NEAR DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 19, (A.P.I.): Two refugee townships one at Kalkaji at acost of about Rs. two crroes and another at Sheikh Sarai were proposed to be built round about Delhi for refugees said Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena Minister of State, Relief and Rehabilitation in reply to Mr. H. V Kamath in Parlimaent.

SEARCH FOR GREATER RAJASTHAN'S CAPITAL

PATIALA, March 19, (A.P.I.): Mr. B. R. Patel, Chief Secretary of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Government has been appointed by the States Ministry as Chairman of the three-man committee to help in the selection of a suitable capital for the Greater Rajasthan.

MOTICHAND SANMANA SAMITI: Function to felicitate Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia and present purse to him at 9 a.m. at Sunderabai Hall. Sir Manilal Nanavati presides.

RANGBHOOMI: Performance of Mudra Rakshas, Inspector and Dhumreser at Bhangwadi Theatre today (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, March 20.
344 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Anand Ranade (Bhajan) 7-45 Ranjan Joshi (Geeto) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 'Vishnudas' 8-45 News (G).
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Jadoonath 1-0 News (G) 1-10 Minakshi Tracey 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Anand Ranade (Madhmavati) 5-30 Gammat Jammat 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Minakshi Tracey 7-0 Vividh Sangeet 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vividh Sangeet 7-30 Mohammad Khan Desai (Been recital).
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

8-0 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Ustad Faiyaz Khan (Vocal music) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Feature (M) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 9-55 Varya Vachi Varat 10-0 Grace Calwell 10-30 Kirsten Flagstand 10-45 Alexander Schneider (Violin) Ralph Kirkpatrick (Harpsichord).
VARIATIONS.
352 m)850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-45 a.m. News (K) 8-0 Jadoonath 8-15 News (H) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Sadiq Ali Akhtar.
352 m. (850 kc/s
31.41 m. (9,"0 kc/s)

12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 1-30 Ranjan Joshi 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Film Music.
353 m (750 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Ranjan Joshi 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.
61.47 m (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Anand Ranade 9-0 Minakshi Tracey 9-15 News (H) 9-30 Sahadeo Parab and Party 10-0 Ustad Faiyaz Khan (Vocal music).

NEHRU ON RAMAKRISHNA

NEW DELHI March 19, (U. P. I.): All-India Radio will broadcast the actual readings of the 114th birthday anniversary of Shri Ramakrishan Deva tomorrow, at 10 p.m., on 338.6, 6.48, 25.32, 19.62 and 434.8 metres.

The broadcast will include Pandit Nehru's speech on the occasion.

BARODA, Sunday, March 20.
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Geet Manjari 7-45 Manohar Potdar (Vocal music) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 "Rang Rang Vadaliyan" 8-45 News (G) 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Interlude 6-15 For Rural Areas 6-35 Film Music 7-0 Hariharprasad Bhatt 7-30 Mirabai Badkar (Vocal music) 7-45 'Book of Verse' 8-0 Talat Mohammad 8-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 8-15 News (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Baroda Radio Orchestra 9-30 Manohar Potdar 9-45 Mirabai Badkar (Vocal music).

Five Arrested For Alleged Sabotage On Nepal Railway

RAXAUL (BIHAR), March 19, (A. P. I.): Five persons alleged to be Communists and suspected of sabotage on the Nepal Government Railway were arrested by the police near Birganj station on the Bihar-Nepal border.

A number of fish plates were found removed near this station.

EAST PUNJAB TO EXPORT 25,000 TONS OF GRAM

SIMLA, March 19, (A.P.I.): The East Punjab Government has decided to export 25,000 tons of surplus stock of gram to other provinces in April.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, March 19, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 19th March, 1948:—

The western disturbance over the west United Provinces is passing away across the west United Provinces hills.

THUNDERSTORM: Rain has been fairly widespread in Assam, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and occurred at a few stations in Bihar and Mysore. There have been a few showers in the west United Provinces.

Night temperatures were appreciably above normal in Saurashtra Gujarat, most parts of the Central Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 20TH: Thunderstorm—rain will be widespread in Assam and occur locally in West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Isolated thundershowers may also occur in Bihar the east Central Provinces, Mysore and Malabar.

Night temperatures will fall in Gujarat, Saurashtria, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal and the central parts of the country.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, March 19, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours Saturday, the 19th March, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 98 71 0 0 minus 0.2, Ajmer 85 59 0 0.3 minus 0.8, Bangalore 98 69 0 0.5 minus 0.7, Belgaum 93 10 8 0.1 minus Calcutta 92 66 1.3 1.4 minus 1.1, Cherrapunji 64 50 0.4 3.5 minus 1.5, Colombo 88 73 0 14.6 plus 0.2, Darjeeling 57 38 T 2.2 minus 0.7, Dehra Dun 71 52 0.2 7.7 plus 1.0, Delhi 94 69 0 1.0 minus 1.7, Hyderabad (Dn) 100 69 0 0 minus 1.3, Jubbulpore 95 61 0 1.1 minus 1.3, Kodaikanal 70 53 0 4.7 minus 5.9, Lahore 80 57 0 3.5 plus 0.5, Mahabaleshwar 81 63 0 0 minus 0.6, Mangalore — 77 0 0 minus 0.8, Marmagao 87 — 0 P minus 0.3, Nagpur 100 67 80 0.1 minus 1.8, Ootacamund 73 46 0 1.0 minus 3.0, Peshwar 73 50 0 5.9 plus 0.7, Poona 95 62 / 0 minus 0.3, Quetta 63 40 0 4.9 minus 1.2, Simla 52 36 0 0 7.9 minus 0.5, Surat 91 74 0 0.4 plus 0.1.

ALCOHOL IN NIRA

The percentage of alcohol in Nira is nine per cent said Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, in Parliament.

Replying to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao, he said that the production of power alcohol from Nira would be uneconomic. The juice could be more economically utilised for producing palm jaggery on a cottage industry basis and this was being encouraged.

TWO REDS ARRESTED WITH LETTERS

BEBUSARAI, (Bihar) March 19, (A.P.I.): Two prominent Communist workers were arrested in village Tegha when they were carrying secret letters to different places in North Monghyr.

It is stated these letters contained instructions to their members engaged in active work to foment agrarian trouble on a mass scale during the coming harvest season. The police are also reported to have seized from their possession a list of donors and active members of their party.

S. S. C. Examination—1949
DADAR CENTRE

The following are the places where the examination will be held:

1. **Khalsa College.**
2. **South Indian Education Society's High School.**
3. **R. A. Podar College.**
4. **R. Ruia College.**
5. **King George English School.**
6. **Indian Education Society's Girls' High School, Hindu Colony.**
7. **Indian Education Society's High School, Pinto Villa.**
8. **Chhabildas Boys' High School.**
9. **General Education Institute's Girl's High School, Tulsi Pipe Road.**
10. **Antonio D'Silva High School.**

The seat numbers of ALL the candidates appearing at the Dadar Centre will be posted for information at the King George English School at 1 p.m. today (20th Sunday), together with the scheme of distribution of the candidates at the places mentioned above.

S. T. College, Bombay-1, 20-3-1949.

N. D. ABHYANKAR,
Secretary,
S.S.C.E. Board.

DRIVE FOR INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION

Development Schemes Galore: Cold Storage Plant For Fisheries Being Set Up In Bombay

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Reclamation of 32,306 acres of waste or "kans"-infested land by mechanised means, an increase in production of food grains by 7.25 lakhs of tons in 1947-48 and supply of 17.50 lakh tons of composts and 1,50,400 tons of fertilisers for agricultural purposes are some of the immediate results obtained by the Central Ministry of Agriculture in their effort to increase the production of food grains in India, as revealed in a report of the work of the Ministry during 1948-49 which has been circulated to the members of the Constituent Assembly of India.

The report, which traces the functions of the Central Ministry of Agriculture vis-a-vis Provincial Governments, points out that the Centre's work relates mainly to co-ordination and research in regard to crop production, plant protection, minor irrigation, livestock, dairy, fish, fruits, forests and soil conservation.

TRACTOR CULTIVATION

During 1948, six units of 15 tractors each of the Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed 32,306 acres in U.P. and C.P. The quantity of the first kharif harvest from the area of 24,806 acres in U.P. is 3,13,394 mds. valued at Rs. 20,44,810. The results of the operations carried out in C.P. are not yet available. Eleven units of 150 tractors are now working to reclaim 1,00,000 acres 245 light tractors carried out mechanical cultivation of nearly 30,000 acres. A programme of reclaiming 65,000 acres partly in the Matsya Union and partly in the East Punjab is scheduled to be completed by June 1949.

GROW MORE FOOD GRANTS

Grants amounting to Rs. 4.25 crores and loans totalling Rs. 7 lakhs were sanctioned to the provinces for food production schemes, construction of minor irrigation works, manure distribution, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, land development, etc. The Provinces which benefited from these grants and loans include Ajmer-Merwara, Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Bombay, C.P. & Berar, Coorg, Madras, U.P. and East Punjab, Orissa and Delhi. According to a Five Year Plan prepared in 1947 in consultation with the Provinces for increasing food production the target for 1948-49 was 16.29 lakhs tons. Reports from the Provincial Governments will, however, not be available before July 1949. The increased production in 1947-48 was 7.25 lakh tons.

COMPOSTS AND FERTILISERS

A total quantity of 17.5 lakh tons of composts from town and village refuse was prepared by the Provinces through grants made by the Centre and most of it was distributed to the cultivators during 1947-48. The estimated production during 1948-49 is 29.5 lakh tons. The Ministry also arranged for the importation of ammonium sulphate from abroad and distributed it at a "no profit, no loss" basis to the Provincial Governments. Against a demand of 2,93,671 tons from the Provinces and States, a total quantity 1,50,400 tons was allotted. The requirements of fertilisers for 1949-50 are estimated at 480,000 tons. The quantity available through the International allocation is not yet known, but about 75,000 tons are expected to be produced locally.

RESEARCH

A central Rice Research Institute was set up at Cuttack for fundamental research on rice and a scheme for establishing a potato research institute is under consideration. The next few years will be devoted to building up these two organisations.

The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, is being re-organised. Educational facilities available at the Institute were extended and the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore was taken over by the Centre. The reorganisation of the Andamans Forest Department which was completely dislocated owing to the Japanese occupation during the war was continued. The scheme, when fully implemented, aims at extraction of 70,000 tons of timber per annum.

The research and educational facilities in agriculture arranged by the Ministry will continue during the next year, with improvement and expansion wherever possible, and the recommendations of the Agricultural Ministers Conference of September, 1948 to enlist non-official support for the schemes by organisation of co-operative societies or other means, will be implemented.

TRAINING

Training facilities are provided in various Institutes under the Ministry, principally, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at New Pusa, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Muktesar, the Institute of Fruit Technology at Delhi, the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun and by specialised courses, e.g. the Fisheries Training Courses, Plant Protection Courses etc. held under the auspices of the Ministry itself. To meet the needs of smaller provinces and Centrally administered areas, as well as Indian States, an Agricultural College was set up in Delhi during 1947, in which at present there are 126 students in the first, second and third years classes. A fourth year course will be opened next year.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Indian Council of Agricultural Research has started a five-year scheme for Agronomical development of a compact groups of 20 villages in Delhi in all aspects of agriculture and animal husbandry in order to serve as a model for other provinces. Some preliminary work has already been done and a few interesting results obtained.

As a result of the partition of the country the acreage under cotton and jute has been substantially reduced and steps are being taken to increase production, without encroaching on the acreage at present under foodgrains. The Indian Central Cotton Committee have evolved a five-year plan for increasing the present production of cotton by 4.4 lakh bales of long staple and 4.6 bales of medium staple varieties. The measures suggested are: to bring back under cotton lands which were originally under this crop but have now gone out of cultivation, shifting land from short staple to medium staple cotton and increased use of fertilisers and improved seeds.

An experimental cattle breeding farm at Jubbulpore to carry on cross breeding under controlled conditions so as to evolve a general utility type of cattle with a higher degree of efficiency both as regards work and milk production was started. About 200 animals have now been purchased from Pakistan and have been transferred to the farm where temporary sheds are under construction. The organisation will be built up during the next two years.

COLD STORAGE PLANT IN BOMBAY

A large cold storage plant for fisheries is being set up at Bombay. It is proposed to set up in the course of the next few years, three fish mills and fish oil plants as well as a prawn cannery. Arrangements for quick transport of fish from the coast to inland consuming centres by the use of Refrigerator Rail Vans are also under consideration.

With a view to reducing Sugarcane prices so as to bring it at par with the world prices as far as possible, a grant of Rs. 75 lakhs was made out of the temporary sugar excise duty fund to Provincial Governments through the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. The Committee is working on a Sugarcane Development Scheme, which consists of developing the present cane yield by subsidising improved varities of cane, provision of adequate irrigation facilities and provision of manures. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was also sanctioned for expenditure on the expansion of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology.

(Continued from Col. 4)

the river Cauvery near Pugalur on the Benares-Cape Comorin road in the Madras Province;

(5) Cement-concreting of certain heavily trafficed sections of national highways in the United Provinces;

(6) Improvement of the Muzaffarpur-Motihari section of N. H. N. 28 in Bihar;

(7) Widening of certain heavily congested sections of the Grand Trunk Road in East Punjab;

(8) Preliminary investigations for the construction of a bridge over the Gautami branch of the Godavari river on the Madras-Calcutta trunk road near Alamur;

(9) Construction of a road bridge over the Mahanadi river near Sambalpur on the Bombay-Calcutta trunk road.

Parliament Questions

FULL COTTON QUOTA TO FACTORIES

Daulatram's Assurance Inspite Of Crop Failure

NEW DELHI, March 18 (A.P.I.): Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Jairamda Daulatram, said in Parliament today in a written reply to Sardar Hukam Singh that according to trade sources, it was estimated that the cotton crop in India this year would be about 24 to 26 lakhs bales of 392 lbs each. On the basis of the figures for the 1947-48 season, the quantity of cotton required by mills in the Indian Union for consumption during the 1948-49 season was estimated at about 46 lakh bales.

Allowing for about 2.7 lakh bales as the estimated requirement for extra factory purposes, arrangements had been made for the balance of the requirements as follows: 6.5 lakh bales as a result of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement; two lakh bales through the efforts of the Indian Cotton Mission to East Africa, 3.3 lakhs bales from the U.S.A., Brazil Egypt and Sudan and 10.9 lakh bales out of the carry over from 1947-48.

PREVENTING COW SLAUGHTER

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram in reply to Seth Govind Das said that Government were contemplating to prevent the slaughter of cattle in the big cities.

He told Babu Ramnaryan Singh that the question of banning the slaughter of cattle would be considered in consultation with the provinces.

TICKETLESS TRAVELLERS

Twenty-three persons out of twenty-five involved in the accident last month as a result of people travelling on footboards of two trains coming into contact with one another, were ticketless travellers.

Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar stating this in reply to Mr. Krishnamoorthy Rao detailed the deterret measures that were being taken against people travelling on the footboard and roof of carriages.

Mr. Kamath: Has travelling on the roofs of trains become more popular in the last twelve months?

Mr. Ayyangar: I think it was much less popular than it was during the disturbances in the Punjab.

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, said in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that there were 640 salons on the various railways. No new salon had been constructed on Indian Government Railways since 1941. Except the two salons of their Excellencies, the dining car and the kitchen car the rest of the carriages in the big Royal Special had been converted and put to general use.

TYRES AND TUBES MANUFACTURE

Dr. Syamprasad Mookerjee Minister for Industry and Supply said in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that Government had sanctioned the issue of capital of Rs. 3 crores for the establishment of a factory in Travancore with an annual capacity of 1,00,000 sets of motor tryes and tubes and 1,000,000 sets of cycle tyres and tubes. The Government of India had no share in the scheme but the Government of Travancore had agreed to participate in it.

MORE POST OFFICES IN VILLAGES

The Minister for Communications, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai told Lala Chint Ram that about 2,000 new post offices were expected to be opened in villages with a population of 2,000. The stage for opening post offices in individual villages with a population of less than 2,000 would come later.

MAJOR PORTS AND NATIONAL HIGHWAYS DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Transport Ministry Submits Report To Parliament

NEW DELHI, March 18, (U.P.I.): Plans for the development and modernisation of India's major ports at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 crores and national highway works at a cost of about Rs. 30 crores are outlined in a report of the Ministry of Transport presented to the Dominion Parliament today.

Elucidating some of the more striking aspects of the Ministry's work during 1948-'49 in the field of transport development and co-ordination, the report outlines the comprehensive plans prepared by the Ministry of Transport for the development and modernisation of major ports in India Arrangements for the survey of Kandla creek in Cutch, are in hand and proposals are awaited from the Resident Engineer for the taking over of the present minor port and using it to an increasing extent so as to divert part of the load off Bombay port the review says.

The West Coast Major Port Development Committee has also been entrusted with the task of reporting on whether a deep sea port between Mormugao and Cochin is necessary and if so, where it should be sited.

Further, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ports (Technical) Committee, steps are being taken the review says, to

(A) Develop Vizagapatam and Madras ports and

(B) Improve the navigable approaches to the port of Culcutta.

Development works at Vizagapatam include the construction of a dry dock estimated to cost Rs. 1 crore the provision of a siding to develop the western area and to serve the Scindia shipyard, and a coal berth.

As regards the extention of the port of Madras towards the south, a scheme for constructing a projected wet dock at cost of about Rs. 5 crores is under consideration.

In regard to the Calcutta port, Government have before them a proposal to construct a ship canal from Diamond Harbour to Kidderpore docks so as to short-circuit the 42 miles of dangerous and difficult river navigation in this stretch of the Hooghly, to provide a deep-water approach to the dock system at Calcutta. This project was considered in all its aspects by the Central Board of Transport. A sum of Rs. 9.81 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of these models at the Poona research station and results awaited.

MAJOR PORTS DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

The major ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Cochin have, in addition, themselves undertaken or have under consideration certain post-war development schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 15 crores which will be found partly from the resources of the port concerned and partly from loans granted by the Government of India. Notable among these schemes are:—

(1) The modernization of the Princess and Victoria Docks in the Bombay Port, estimated at Rs. 7 crores; (2) The construction of three new berths in King George's Dock; railway and road improvements; Construction of a grain-depot and housing scheme at the Calcutta Port estimated to cost Rs. 6 crores. (3) Construction of warehouse accommodation; facilities for export of groundnut oil in bulk and purchase of dredger and electric cranes at Madras at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs; (4) Extension of wharf and construction of additional sheds and warehouses at Cochin estimated to cost Rs. 70 lakhs.

22 CRORES FOR NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

Dealing with the national highways the report refers to the ambitious schemes for the extention of natioal highways. The expenditure target for which during the first quinqennium ending with 1952-53 has been provisionally set at about Rs. 22 crores in the Provinces and about Rs. 1 60 crores in the States.

Among important works now in progress on national highways are:—

(1). Impprovement of a through road link between Assam and the rest of India the province of Bihar West Bengal and Assam and the State of Cooch Behar;

(2). Construction of bridges over the Barakar and Poonpoon rivers on the Grand Trunk road in Bihar;

(3). Construction of bridges over the Kathjuri and Kuakha rivers on the Madras-Calcuttta trunk road near Cuttack and of the road connecting these bridges;

(4) Construction of a bridge over

(Continued on Col. 2)

BEIRUT MEETING OF ARAB STATES

Transjordan Delegation For Lebanese Capital

AMMAN, March 19 (PTI-Reuter): The Transjordan Delegation to the Beirut meeting of Arab States, called by the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission left here today for the Lebanese capital.

The Delegation consists of Premier Abdullha Tafwiq Pasha, Defence Minister, Dr. Fawzi Mulki Pasha, and Chief Secretary Hamad Farhan.

It was understood that Transjordan would not submit a plan of its own for the refugee problem, but held a definite attitude on the question of Jerusalem.

KHALIDI TO REPRESENT IRAQ

BAGHDAD, March 19 (PTI-Reuter): M. Awni Khalidi, Director of Arab Affairs in the Iraq Foreign Ministry, has been appointed to represent the Iraq Government at the forthcoming Beirut meeting of the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Committee.

M. Khalidi will leave by air for Beirut tomorrow.

U.S. AID FOR ARAB STATES

DAMASCUS, Mar. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Brigadier General William Riley, United Nations Chief of Staff in Palestine, arrived in Damascus today on his second visit this week to discuss whether Syria will open peace talks with Palestine.

A Syrian report from Washington today quoted Fayez el Khouri, the Syrian Minister there, as saying that the United States Government was planning to help Syria and other Middle East countries.

BRITISH TROOPS TO REMAIN IN TRANSJORDAN

LONDON, March 19 (PTI-Reuter): British Troops are in Transjordan in accordance with the Anglo-Transjordan treaty and will remain there as long as there appears to be any danger of the treaty requiring to be implemented, a British Foreign Office spokesman said today.

He was commenting on the Israeli Government's reported demand for the withdrawal or marked reduction of British forces in Transjordan.

Questinoned today about the British decision to raise the subsidy to Transjordan from £2,500 to £3,500, a foreign office spokesman said that tis was due to "increased costs."

Britain's embargo on arms supplies to Transjordan, in accordance with the United Nations resolution of last year still stood, he added.

LEBANON AND ISRAEL MAY SIGN ARMISTICE WEDNESDAY

BEIRUT, March 19 (UPA): Lebanon and Israel may sign the armistice Wednesday if Syria agrees to negotiate with Israel delegates, according to informed Lebanese sources today.

Stop Press

ENTRY INTO JAPAN

NEW DELHI, March 19 (A.P.I.): Applications of Indian nationals desiring entry into Japan for business purpoes will from April 1 be dealt with by the Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, according to a press note issued from the Ministry of Commerce today.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN STERLING AGREEMENT

CAIRO, March 19 (PTI-Reuter): British official quarters in Cairo expect a new Anglo-Egyptian sterling agreement to be signed next week.

ALI-GERMANY CONSTITUTION

BERLIN, March 19 (UPA): The Soviet-sponsored German People's Council today adopted an "all-Germany constitution" and denounced the Atlantic Pact as a threat to peace.

U. S. TO USE EMPIRE ROCKET RANGE

SYDNEY, March 19, (PTI-Reuter): The United States intends to test rockets with atomic warheads on the vast Empire rocket range at Woomera, Central Australia, the Sydney "Sun" said today.

LEBANESE-ISRAELI TALKS.

BEIRUT, March 19, (PTI-Reuter): The Lebanese-Israeli armistice talks, previously postponed until next Wednesday are to be resumed tomorrow according to well-informed sources here

THOROUGH CLEANING OF CONGRESS NEEDED

Shankar Rao Deo Deplores Anti-Social Activities of People

JUBBULPORE, March 19 (A.P.I.): India's freedom was a unique event in world history as it was achieved without bloodshed or violence under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi who fought foreign masters with truth and non-violence, said Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, addressing a public meeting here last night.

Replying to critics, the Congress Secretary observed that events had proved beyond doubt that neither the Communists nor the Socialists enjoyed the confidence of the masses.

Mr. Deo appealed to people to help Government eliminate blackmarket, corruption, bribery and other anti-social activities. He said the Congress organisation needed thorough spring cleaning, and unless selfish persons and opportunists who had entered It were ousted it could not regain its former position.

Gandhiji wanted swarajya for the masses, Mr. Deo added. It was never his intention to replace the White bureaucracy by a brown one. Government and the Congress should make efforts to satisfy the elementary wants of the masses.

ACTION AGAINST TRAVANCORE CONGRESSMEN

For Violation Of Party Decisions

TRIVANDRUM, March 19, (A.P.I.): A number of Travancore "merge-in-Madras Group" of Congressmen have lost their membership of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee for not attending three consecutive P.C.C. meetings besides the ex-Premier Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, others have been given notice of loss of membership it is learnt here. The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee which comprised of 67 members from Travancore district had to postpone its meetings twice recently for want of quorem 37 members).

The Travancore Parliment Party has also called for explanation from Messrs Thanu Pillai G. Ramachandran and some others of the group for violation of party decisions and for twice voting against the party whip.

COLONY FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

A self-supporting fifty-acre colony for backward communities has been planned by the Travancore Government in the central tauk of Kunnathur.

While arangements are under way for the provision of suitable work to make self-supporting the colony of about hundred families of two hundred to three hundred members in all, the Government has in the first instance sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of tenements and sinking of wells.

CONFUSION IN PUDUKOTTAH ADMINISTRATION

MADRAS, March 19, (A.P.I.): An allegation that there was no law in Pudukottah and there was confusion in the administration of the state territory after its merger into the Indian Union was made in the Madras Assembly today during the budget debate on the demand "district administration" for Rs. 5,37,77,000.

Replying to the debate the Minister for Revenue Mr. H. Sitarama Reddi said that the allegation was quite unfounded.

The demand was voted by the Assembly.

SYAMA PADA BURMAN

CALCUTTA, March 19, (U.P.I.): Mr. Syama Pada Burman was sworn in today at Government House as the Excise Minister of West Bengal.

U. N. C. I. P. MEMBERS

BANARAS, March 19, (A.P.I.): A party of twelve, consisting of some members of the U. N. Commission for India and Pakistan and their staff, arrived here today from Delhi on a two-day visit for sight-seeing.

PANDIT NEHRU

LUCKNOW, March 19, (U.P.I.): Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India is coming to Lucknow on April 3 when he will lay the foundation stone of the institute of Paleo-botany in the Lucknow University of which the world-renowned scientist Dr. Birbal Sahani is the founderdirector.

SUHRAWARDY MAKES HIS CHOICE

KARACHI, March 19 (UPI): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy ex-Premier of undivided Bengal, has returned to Pakistan and is understood to have decided to settle down in Karachi.

A barrister by profession, he is likely to start practice in the Chief Court.

It may be recalled that he was recently unseated from the Pakistan Consembly as he had not taken up Pakistan nationality within the specified period. An erstwhile pre-partition Muslim Leaguer, he is expected to stage a comeback into politics.

115 PERSONS ARRESTED IN TRICHY

Golden Rock Labour Union Premises Searched

TRICHY, March 19, (U.P.I.): In connection with the threatened Railway strike, about 115 arrests have so far been made in and around Trichy, including the Golden Rock area.

For the fourth time, the Golden Rock police searched the Labour Union premises last night.

Last night, the police in the course of their search, found a woman, alleged to be an ex-convict, going through some Communist literature and immediately arrested her. The police also searched the house of the woman where, it is reported, a "bitchuwa", some Communist literature and pamphlets relating to the railway strike, were seized.

GUNTUR ARRESTS

GUNTUR, March 19, (U.P.I.): The local police have arrested D. Narasimharao, C. H. Parthasarathi, Chintaluri Mohan Rao, Kunda Ramachanderao, Communists, under Section 151 Cr. P. C. and remanded them to custody. It was alleged that these persons were in possession of leaflets supporting the railway strike. Some other literature and books were also seized.

Lorry-Driver Killed In Collision With Train

NEW DELHI, March 19 (A.P.I.): A lorry-driver was killed and two occupants of the vehicle were slightly injured when the lorry collided with the Bombay Express at level crossing between Butari and Beas on the Amritsar-Ludhiana section of the East Punjab Railway today, according to a telegram received from the Divisional Superintendent, E. P. Railway Ferozepore.

K. M. CARIAPPA

BANGALORE, March 19 (A.P.I.): General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, was entertained to lunch today by the Chief Justice of Mysore, Mr. I. Medappa.

DR. L. COZZI

NEW DELHI, March 19 (UPI): Dr. Lionello Cozzi, new commercial Secretary to the Italian embassy arrived in New Delhi on the 19th March 1949.

HOLD FAST TO INDIAN TRADITIONS

Katju's Advice At Calcutta Convocation

CALCUTTA, March 19. (API)—Addressing the annual convocation of Calcutta University, today, the Chancellor, Dr. K. N. Katju, called upon the young graduates to see that Mother India ever remained free from fetters and bondage and stood erect in the comity of nations with pride and self-respect?

The Governor asked the students to choose between one or the other of the different materialistic ideologies of the world and their own set of beliefs in consonance with the genuis and traditions of India. Agelong experience had shown that these beliefs promoted human welfare and happiness. He therefore, asked them to hold fast to the ancient moorings and to keep before themselves always the ideal of a Karma Yogi, that, had been to our race the breath of its life in the past and it might cnotinue for ever so in the future.

DELHI GRANTS RS. 20 LAKHS

The Government of India have sanctioned a capital grant of Rs. 20 lakhs to the University of Calcutta, in addition to the recurring grant of Rs. 2,19,000 every year.

PATNA TO BECOME TEACHING UNIVERSITY

PATNA, March 19, (A.P.I.): Mr. Badrinath Verma, Education Minister, announced in the Bihar Assembly that the Provincial Government proposed to introduce during the present session of the Assembly a bill to convert the Patna University into a teaching University.

FRONTIER GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER ISLAMIC COLLEGE

PEHAWAR, March 19, (A.P.I.): Eight bill were passed by the Frontier Legislative Assembly today in less than five hours. One of these bill enables the Government to take over the management of the Islamic College, Peshawar.

ARGENTINE MEET WORKERS' STRIKE

BUENOS ARIES, March 19, (PTI-Reuter): About 100,000 workers are ready to obey a call for a general strike which would affect Argentina's entire meat industry, the Meat Workers' Federation announced today.

R.A.F. Evacuates Several Hundred Britons

LONDON, March 19 (PTI-Reuter): Royal Air Force planes have completed the evacuation of several hundred Britons thought to be in danger from fighting between Burmese Government troops and Karen rebels, the British Air Ministry announced here today.

An Indian observer has also been flown out.

Supplementary Statement Of Expenditure In Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday.—A supplementary statement of expenditure for the year 1948-49 was presented by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

The Finance Minister has made a demand for a sum of Rs. 54,34,36,349. Of this, Rs. 37,84,15,919 are for capital outlay on various provincial schemes of State trading, including grain supply scheme, a scheme for the purchase of seeds for the Grow More Food campaign and a scheme for the distribution of cloth and yarn which absorbs Rs. 24,44,92,000.

The statement further indicates a budgetted sum of Rs. 45,12,000 for famine-relief measures in Gujarat.

The Government of Bombay had declared a remission of ten per cent, as a special act of grace in land revenue for the celebration of Independence Day on August 15, 1947. As a result of the grant of this remission an approximate amount of Rs. 24,37,740 has been lost to the Government by way of land revenue.

It is further pointed out that the preparations of electoral rolls on the basis of adult franchise will cost the provincial Exchequer a sum of Rs. 13,45,000.

The irrigation works, including lift irrigation scheme, will also cost the Government about Rs. 47 lakhs.

During the Hyderabad campaign, Government purchased 15 motor vehicles at a cost of Rs. 1,61,900 to meet the situation on border areas.

With a view to preventing sporadic raids by villagers, Government had to sanction the purchase of a jeep and two motor trucks at the cost of Rs. 29,000.

A sum of Rs. 2,39,000 was spent on the additional staff of the Provincial C.I.D. in connection with the postal and telegraph censorship and the monitoring of messages.

A non-recurring grant of Rs. one lakh has been given to the Tata Institute of Social Scientists for their expansion programme.

It is further pointed out in the statement that granting of gratuitous relief to the victims of cyclone which swept over certain parts of the Province on November 22 last had cost the government Rs. 2,05,000.

Rs. 33 lakhs are allotted as a share of the provincial government to afford grants-in-aid to mofussil municipalities.

Rs. 1,55,000 are allotted to be paid as compensation for losses incurred during the Civil Disobedience movement in 1942-43 and in Pathan Riot in 1944.

The Government has undertaken construction work on Ghataprabha Left-Bank Canal, and a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 has been provided in supplementary demands during the current year.

WANING HOPES OF NEGOTIATED PEACE IN CHINA

Communists Mass On Yangtse North Bank

NANKING BOMBERS SINK DESERTING DESTROYER

Acting President Summons Muslim Satraps From N. W. Provinces

NANKING, MARCH 19, (PTI-REUTER)—HIGH GOVERNMENT MILITARY SOURCES WERE TODAY INCREASINGLY PESSIMISTIC OVER HOPES OF A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT IN CHINA'S LONG DRAWN OUT WAR. AS HEAVY COMMUNIST TROOP MOVEMENTS WERE REPORTED FROM THE NORTH BANK OF THE YANGTSE RIVER.

REDS PREPARE FOR NEW OFFENSIVE

Continued Communist preparations for a new offensive and the Communists' North Shensi radio attacks on Kuomintang officials were responsible these sources said.

China's acting President Li Tsung Jen still expected to start negotiations with the Communists soon, according to usually well informed Nanking sources.

The Communists had already told the Government that they would not open peace talks until after March 15, and the Government took this to mean they would talk peace only after they had settled their positions on the Northern Yangtse.

DESERTING DESTROYER SUNK

Chinese Government war planes have bombed and sunk the Chinese destroyer "Hwangan" which deserted to the Communists on March 13, a Navy spokesman disclosed.

The "Hwangan", formerly a Japanese destroyer, was the second warship to go over to the Communists. The first was the cruiser "Chunking" formerly the British "Aurora" now reported to be in Chihli Gulf, near the Soviet controlled Port Dairen.

Acting President Li has called a Nanking conference of the Governors of Nationalist China's four north-western provinces. They are powerful Muslim leaders from the provinces of Ninghsia, Chinghai, Kansu and Sinkiang.

Dr. Burhan, from Sinkiang is a Tartar by birth, was educated in Russia and was at one time one of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's political advisers.

CURRENCY RECOVERED SLIGHTLY

China's sagging gold yuan currency recovered slightly today as the Central Bank distributed about 300,000 silver dollars to various banks temporarily to tide over the gold yuan famine.

The United States dollar fetched only 9,800 gold yuan at the close of business today as against the 10,600 gold yuan last night.

Surprise For U. N. Observer

TWO-HOUR DETEUTION BY PAK POLICE

NEW DELHI, March 19. (API) Capt. Jack Hansford, a United Nations observer in Jammu along with Major Mikkam, Indian Army Liaison Officer, was detained by the Pakistan police on Tuesday last while he was investigating a complaint lodged by the Indian Army authorities regarding a border incident.

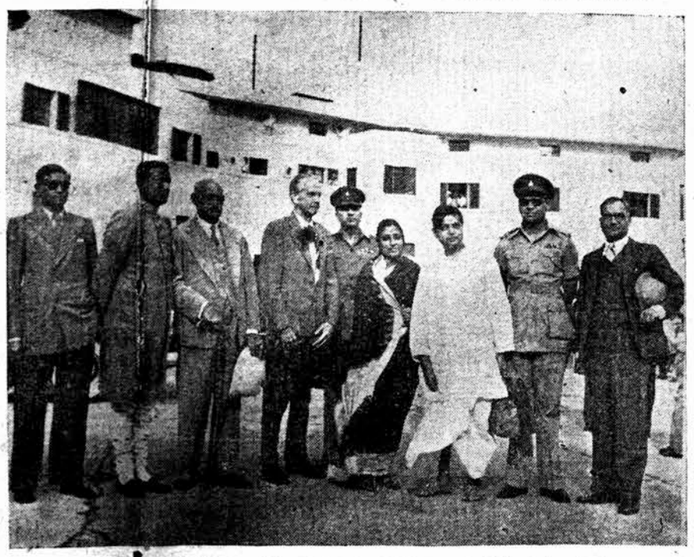
The incident, which is stated to have occurred inside Jammu State territory along the border town of Monavar in the Chamb Sector, relates to the lifting of cattle and wood pilfering by Pakistan nationals, assisted by the Pakistan Police.

While Capt Hansford, who was deputed by the U.N. Control Headquarters, was investigating the complaint, some Pakistan policemen appeared on the scene and took him into custody along with Maj. Mikkam despite his disclosing his identity.

He was, however, released two hours later on the intervention of the Pakistan military authorities.

Capt. Hansford has brought this matter to the notice of U.N. Control Headquarters in Jammu, who have reported it to the U. N. Headquarters at Rawalpindi.

REUTER GOODWILL MISSION LEADER IN DELHI



Lord Layton (fourth from left), Leader of the Reuter Goodwill Mission to India photographed on arrival at Willingdon Aerodrome, New Delhi on March 17. Others appearing in the picture are Mr. Devadas Gandhi who also arrived in Delhi from Madras with Lord Layton; Mrs. Gandhi; Lala Desh Bandhu Gupta; Sir Usha Nath Sen and Mr. P. D. Sharma.

TORY DEPUTY CHIEF

Mr. Anthony Eden who is expected to visit New Delhi shortly.

"ONLY ONE CLASS IN ARMY"

Cariappa's Determination

BANGALORE, March 19. A call to the men of the Indian army to serve their country more loyally and determindedly than their forefathers had once served the British, now that the country was free, was made by General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of India, speaking at a ceremonial parade here this afternoon.

Three thousand five hundred men drawn from the Mysore lancers, Madras sappers and miners, R.I.A.S.C., I.E.M.E., first battalion Mysore infantry, thirtythird Madras defence battalion and the Mysore armed reserve police had assembled for the parade which was reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief.

General Cariappa said it was their good work on the various battlefields that had given the Government confidence in him to be their Commander-in-Chief.

In the army, General Cariappa added, there was only one class. "We are Indian's first and Indians last, and, as such it is our duty to serve the motherland and to be certain that we keep for all time the freedom we have won".

"So long as I am the Commander-in-Chief," General Cariappa declared, "I would not like any man in the Army to be party to communalistic ideas".

The Commander-in-Chief took the salute as the men marched past.

EGYPTIAN PRESS DELEGATION MEETS NIZAM

HYDERABAD, March 19. (A.P.I.): The members of the Egyptian press delegation had an interview the Nizam this morning. The interview lasted about ten minutes.

It is learnt the delegation discussed with the Nizam cultural relations between Egypt and Hyderabad

Rs. 50,000 For Sarojini Memorial

LUCKNOW, March 19 (UPI): The British India Corporation, Kanpur, has contributed Rs. 50,000 to the Sarojini Naidu Memorial.

"ATLANTIC PACT IS WAR ON SOVIET UNION"

Moscow Criticises Reactionary Circles In America And Britain

TRUMAN ACCLAIMS TREATY: WARM RECEPTION IN WORLD CAPITALS

LONDON, March 19, (PTI-Reuter): Soviet commentators today condemend the Atlantic Pact as "obviously aggressive" and directed against the Soviet Union and the peoples democracies.

"Tass" the official Soviet news agency, said that the purpose of the Atlantic treaty was to enable "reactionary elements" in the United States and Britain to use a number of States as bridgeheads and military bases for aggressive aims.

Soviet newspapers mentioned the pact in a brief Tass dispatch from Washington.

WARM WELCOME

In other world centres most commentators except those of the extreme left welcomed the Pact warmly.

Latest Reuter dispatches reported these comments on the pact: Key West, Florida: President Truman said in a telegram to Secretary of State Dean Acheson that the Pact would strengthen and support the United Nations. It was in complete harmony with the United States constitution he added

Berlin: Delegates of the Soviet sponsored German Peoples Council unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the Pact and appealing to all Germans to fight against it.

"Neues Deutschland" organ of the Communistic Socialist Unity Party, said the pact was a purely military one, in which Germany would be the "territory of military operations" and her population serve as "cannon fodder".

FRANCE WANTS PEACE

Paris: M. Paul Ramadier, French Defence Minister said today that France wants peace. It is informed propaganda to accuse her of preparing aggression", he added.

He said war might have been avoided in 1939 if Britain and France had prepared a common defence and America could have adhered to a system of mutual assistance.

SYDNEY PAPER VIEW

Sydney: The Sydney Sunday newspaper Truth said that no organisation of which the Soviet union is a member can be "in any sense" a united nations.

To pretend it can "is a moral monstrosity" the newspaper said adding that the Atlantic pact "is a practical method of curbing Soviet aggression".

Vienna: The Communist party organ VOLKSSTIMME said the originators of the Pact had dealt a death blow to the Austrian Peace Treaty negotiations in London by creating a 'defence area" in Western Austria and Germany.

ITALIAN REACTION

Rome: The independent newspaper "MESSAGERO" said that if war was avoided the pact meant Italy's effective return to the society of nations.

The Communist Party paper "UNITA" said that the workers "have been mobilised" and that the struggle against the "pact of war" would continue in the senate and in the country.

Stockholm: Stockholm radio in its comment on the pact broadcast to United State listeners said that Sweden" stands isolated in the shadow of the Soviet Union."

Bucharest: The Rumanian press completely ignored the pact.

TONIC EFFECT ON GRECEE

Athens: The Greek news agency tonight said that publication of the pact has had a tonic effect in Greece while the reference of Mr. Bevin and Mr. Dean Acheson to the security and territorial integrity of Greece and Turkey were regarded as particularly encouragihg and significant.

Likely Soviet Counter-Measures

MOSCOW, March 19. (U.P.A.): Pondering on the world impact of the Atlantic Pact, some Western observers here today suggested as possible Soviet counter-measures:

Firstly, denunciation of the Russo-British and Russo-French friendship pacts.

Secondly, formal organization of Eastern European countries into a bloc similar to the Atlantic bloc.

Thirdly, universal stepping up of the peace offensive.

Fourthly, introduction by the Soviets of a resolution at the United Nations Assembly condemning the pact as a violation of the United Nations Charter.

Western observers do not generally believe that the Soviet Union will sever diplomatic relations with the signatories of the Atlantic Pact or leave the United Nations.

NEW DELHI, March 19, (U. P. I.): Consequent on the reorganization and expansion of the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Research Station at Poona, the Government of India have decided that this organization should hence forward be known as the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Research Station

TRIANGULAR CONTEST IN TODAY'S FRENCH ELECTIONS

PARIS, March 19, (PTI-Reuter)A new test of the strength of General de Gaulle, the Communists and the Government forces in France will take place tomorrow when about 11 million electors vote for new representatives of the Departmental Council.

Normally, these would be local elections have little political significance but this time observers think they will prove a fairly valid test of the state of French public opinion.

Most forecasters think the Gaullists and Communists will [illegible] supporters at the expense of the Government parties.

India Government [illegible] Crores Loan To [illegal]

NEW DELHI, [illegible] (API):—The Government [illegible] have decided to advance [illegible] of Rs. 5 crores to the West [illegible] Government in connection [illegible] their rehabilitation schemes [illegible] placed persons from East [illegible]

Rehabilitation [illegible] were recently discussed at a conference in Calcutta between representative of the Government of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, and Orissa and Mr. Mehar Chand Khanna, Rehabilitation Adviser to the Government of India. On his return to Delhi Mr. Mehar Chand Khanna submitted a report to Government. The loan of Rs. 5 crores is believed to have been sanctioned on the basis of this report.

Police Officer Killed In Village Clash

AMBALA, March 19. (API)—A Sub-Inspector of Police was killed and a villager injured as the result of a clash between a police party and villagers on Thursday in Kishegarh, a village in the Patiala State Union. Reports received here stated that in the clash both sides opened fire.

According to official sources it is stated that the villagers in Kishengarh were incited by the Communist agitators. The entire village was surrounded by military pickets.

WHEN CONGRESS EXECUTIVE MEETS

NEW DELHI, March 19 (API):—The Congress Working Committee will meet here on April 5 and not on March 27 as previously announced.

Ceylon Envoy To India

COLOMBO, March 19. (PTI-Reuter): It is officially announced Sir Arunachalam Mahadeva has been appointed as High Commissioner for Ceylon in India in succession to Mr. M. W. H. de Silva who relinquished duties on 28th February.

"Press In India, Neither Spoon-Fed, Nor Dictated To"

DEVADAS GANDHI WELCOMES REUTER DELEGATION

NEW DELHI, March 18. (API)—The conviction that the Reuter-PTI combination would safeguard the interests of a democratic press and ensure the collection and dissemination of news by the right people was expressed by Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Managing Editor of the 'Hindustan Times', speaking at a dinner party which he gave here tonight in honour of Lord Layton an members of the Reuter Goodwill Mission.

The guests included the Chief Justice of India, Sir Hiralal Kania, the High Commissioners of U.K. and Australia, Sir Archibald Nye and Mr. Golian, Cabinet Ministers and journalists.

Welcoming the delegation Mr. Devadas Gandhi said that this was probably the first time within the memory of generations of Indians when it had been possible to extend a very genuine welcome "to a group of White people and mainly of Britishers". The welcome which they extended to Lord Layton and his friends was from those whose hands were only recently freed and enabled to extend a hearty welcome. During the past fortnight the Mission had been here, they had been welcomed and feted. He (Mr. Devadas Gandhi) and his colleagues were anxious, if possible, to demonstrate that there was no bitterness or rancour on this country's part against Britain in her fight for freedom with and if she had any the mission would not have been permitted to come her.

INDIA'S GOODWILL TOWARDS BRITAIN

The agreement between Reuters and the Press Trust of India, Mr. Gandhi said, demonstrated India's abiding goodwill not only towards humanity but particularly towards great Britain with whom she was practically at war—at least a non-violent war during the past 50 years.

The mission during its brief sojourn he said must have observed the violent contrasts in the country the very rich conditions and a abject poverty. There were anomalies and conflicts which had to be solved and he had no doubt they would be solved. Whatever appeared to be the course which history was taking in other countries so far as India was concerned, he was confident she was on the road to prosperity and peace, and it should be possible for her to realise her ambitions within a short period of time.

"NEITHER SPOONFED, NOR DICTATED TO"

Coming to the Press Mr. Gandhi said, "I believe there are many things which are common betwen the Press of India and that of the leading democracies of the world and I think Indian newspapers in that respect rank among the leading newspapers of the world. We are a press, in every sense of the word, free from Government control This function, at which are present the Chief Justice of India, Minsiters and other officials is a demonstration of the existence of complete understanding and goodwill which subsist between the Government of the country and the Press.

The Press here is not spoon-fed nor is dictated to."

Mr. Gandhi added that there were howevr, some cynics who thought that more the Rotary printed, the more lies were circulated and faster it did. He did not subscribe to that view but would, however, like to ponder over it. Supposing there was a riot in some parts of India and the misdeeds of some had been transmitted to other parts of the world, he was not quite sure, if it would be correct in letting other parts of the world to know it. Broadcasting such type of news in the past had led to disastrous results.

Mr. Gandhi referred to the "gigantic machine" of the Reuter-Press Trust of India and prayed that the job they had undertaken be for the good of the world

INDO-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONSHIPS

Lord Layton, leader of the Goodwill Mission who had occasion to speak on earlier functions held in honour of the Mission, said that since his arrival in India, he had been "talking, talking and talking". He would however, like to remind them that the partnership was not a partnership with an agency in Britain alone. This was also a partnership with a concern in which another country on the other flank of India was also involved. That country— Australia was enormously important to India and whose relation with India was vital to all parts of the world. He would therefore request Mr Henderson who was going away to Australia tomorrow

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R. M. S. VAN HELD UP AND THREE LAKHS LOOTED

Police Hunt For Five Hours Finds Car Abandoned By Highwaymen

AHMEDABAD, March 19. (API)—Unknown highwaymen today got away three lakhs of rupees in cash after holding up a mail van here and driving it off.

The Police, who were alerted all over Ahmedabad district, arrested one man after a hot five-hour chase throughout the city outskirts.

The van, which belonged to the Railway Mail Service was heading for the city post office early this morning, when the driver was challenged by someone wearing what appeared to be a Police uniform.

When the driver got out to show his licence, some men jumped into his van and drove it off, and the "Policeman" also vanished.

Police pursued the van through the streets and finally found it abandoned out of petrol. Mail bags inside were burnt and the money was missing.

Self-Sufficiency In Food In Two Years

PARLIAMENT APPROVES DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON MINISTER'S ASSURANCE

25 P. C. Of All Mail Would Be Carried By Air, Says Kidwai: Anthony Withdraws Cut Motion

NEW DELHI, March 19 (A.P.I.): Parliament approved demands for grants to the Food and Agriculture Ministries today after Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram's announcement that the Government of India were determined to achieve self-sufficiency "in food within two years. He said that Government would not import any foodgrains from abroad after 1951", except in the case of a grave calamity" such as widespread failure of crops or for building up a Central reserve as recommended by the "foodgrains policy committee."

CUT MOTION WITHDRAWN

Earlier the House approved grants to the Communications Ministry. Mr. Frank Anthony withdrew his cut motion to discuss the increase in postal rates on Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai's assurance that 25 p.c. of all mails would be carried by Air from next month when the new rates would come into force, and fifty per cent within year.

The guillotine fell at five p.m. as Mr Jairamdas Daulatram was explaining Government Committees recommendations to limit cattle slaughter and the grants relating to the remaining ministries were approved without discussion.

The House, however, will have an opportunity to discuss the work of the Ministries of Relief and Rehabilitation and Information and Broadcasting next Saturday.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Dominion Parliament today took up Demand for grants in respect of the Ministry of Communications.

Mr. Frank Anthony, the Anglo-Indian Leader, moved a cut motion to discuss the proposed increase in Postal rates.

WHY RAISE POSTAL RATES?

Mr. Anthony said that there was not a single reason with which anyone, whether in Government or belonging to the Congress Party, would be able to justify the proposal to raise postal rates. Would government, in its own interests repudiate the suggestion in a newspaper that the increase was sought to be made in order to make up the huge losses, involving many lakhs of rupees, which the air line which was at present operating the night air mail ervices was incurring, he asked. Why not subsidise the airline instead of meeting its losses in this indirect, and what many considered "dubious" form? Was it not a fact that in spite of the increase in rates, ninetynine and ninetenth per cent of all mail would continue to be carried by rail?

Mr. Karunakara Menon said that the extra departmental staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments, who constituted over twenty per cent of the total staff, were very poorly paid. They must be integrated into the regular staff.

OPEN MORE POST OFFICES

Mr. G. S. Guha urged the Government to open more post offices in the villages of Assam, Manipur and Tripura.

KIDWAI'S REPLY

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Communications, replying to the debate said 25 per cent of all mail would be carried by air from next month when the proposed increase in Postal rates would come into force He hoped that with he help of flying clubs, this percentage would be raised to 50 within a year

Mr. Kidwai announced that some time next month a direct air service between Delhi and Gauhati would begin to operate.

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhury welcomed Government's proposal to carry all mail by air without any special charge and said that Assam had already been helped considerably by such arrangement. It was only fair that other provinces should equally benefit.

MEETING DEFICIT BY RAISING RATES

Mr. Kidwai said that the postal department which was formerly making a profit of Rupees four crores, was now running at a loss of about 2.25

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TOWING ICEBERGS TO BRING RAIN

JOHANNESBURG, March 19 (UPI): Droughts will end, and South Africa will become a cool rainy country if the former Antarctic explorer, Mr. T. D. Vaneggen, has his way.

He has placed before the Pretoria officials a scheme for towing 200 icebergs from the Antarctic and anchoring them off the South African coast. Each iceberg will take about two years to melt, causing cold updraughts, bringing rain.

PRETORIA POLICE BREAK UP RED MEETING

PRETORIA, March 19, (PTI-Reuter): A meeting which was to have been addressed by the only Communist member of the South African House Assembly was broken up by police here today.

Three hundred people, including Africans and Indians, had arrived to attend a meeting which police had banned yesterday under the Riotous Assembly Act, and at which Mr. Sam Kahn, who was present but did not mount the platform, said: "I will be back again and again. We will see who tires first—the Minister of Justice or myself".

AUGUSTERS' FINES REFUNDED

PATNA, March 19, (A.P.I.): During question hour in the Bihar Assembly today Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Bihar Premier, in a written reply to Mr. Jagannath Singh said that the fines realised from political prisoners convicted for participation in the August movement of 1942 had been refunded by the present Government in most cases.

MILLOWNERS' DONATION TO GUJARAT RELEIF

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Gujarat Famine Relief Committee has received a sum of Rupees three lakhs form the Bombay Millowners' Association, being the contributions made by mill members to the fund. The fund now amounts to a little over rupees five lakhs.

'LODE STAR' PASSENGERS FOUND DEAD

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, March 19 (P.T.I.-Reiter): All 15 occupants were found dead today in the New Zealand airliner which crashed three miles north-east of Waikanae township yesterday.

News was sent back to search headquarters by runner as radio communications were bad.

The plane, a National Airways Corporation 'Lode Star', was on its way from Auckland to Paraparaumu airport near Wellington, when it crashed.

Self- Sufficiency In Food In Two Years

(Continued from Page 15)

crores and it was not possible to meet the deficit and increase the facilities offered by the Department without raising rates. The increase in volume of air mail would also enable air companies which are working at a loss, to make up part of their losses by carrying load instead of by Government subsidy.

Government had to think of some plan that would keep the air companies running. Two of the operating companies had gone into liquidation. Even the company that was considered to be the most efficient incurred some loss.

NO NATIONALISATION

There was the question of nationalisation. Last year, the Committee appointed by Government to consider it, proposed that Government should take over one of the existing operating lines. But that was not possible on account of the financial crisis and the scheme had to be given up. He had been impressing upon the representatives of the air companies, the necessity of getting more economical planes He was told that if planes with a seating capacity of forty or fifty were brought under operation, the fares could be lowered and traffic could be increased as people with lower income would be able to travel by plane.

Mr. Kidwai denied the allegation that the increases were proposed to help a particular company which was running the present night air mail service.

CUT WITHDRAWN

It was not possible to accept the suggestion that the increase in postal rates should apply to envelopes only and not to Post Cards Since the increase in Dearness allowance of staff by ten rupees the cost of a Post Card including handling charges had now risen to 9.3 pies The envelope was the only article on which Government derived any income. They were losing on all other items including money orders

Mr. Anthony withdrew his cut motion and the demands were approved.

FOOD MINISTRY DEMAND

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture initiating the debate on demands in respect of his Ministry, announced that "except in the case of great calamity such as widespread failure of crops or for building up a Central Reserve Government will not import any foodgrains from abroad after 1951."

In view of the "definite goal of freedom from imports of foodgrains after 1951" provinces and states would plan their food production programme accordingly and tighten up their grain procurement arrangements

DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

For the spedy implementation of this programme small development board would be set up at the Centre and provinces and states would be requested to set up parallel development boards.

In placing before the House the "revised food policy of Government" Mr. Jairamdas said that these decisions were the decisions of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister had been giving constant thought to the problem. He had no dobut that the provinces and States 'realising the gravity of the situation" would fully respond.

RECLAMATION PROJECT

"Government had reconsidered the whole scheme of the "grow more food" campaign and had replaced it by a programme of intensive cultivation of that part of food acreage.

Government have also large schemes of reclamation covering about sixty lakhs of acres of weed-infested and new land we intend to concentrate on reclaiming about eight lakhs of acres by the end of 1951. This scheme is going to be the biggest reclamation project in the East outside Russia. Already the results and ut-turn achieved in U. P. and C. P. have bene beyond our expectations."

The question of how the movement of iron and steel, cement and coal and above all proper transport facilities could be upgraded was to be decided shortly by Government. Meanwhile Government had decided to have a special Liation officer who would keep the link between the Centre and the Provinces and States in regard to these matters and see that no difficulties arose in the way of speedy implementation of the new programme.

Apart from this programme for increasing the production of rice, wheat and other cereals so as to achieve self-sufficiency by the end of 1951 Government had also decided to encourage the development and use of such high yielding non-cereal food crops as hannas, papaya sweet potatoes and tapioca.

"SEVER CONNECTIONS"

Mr. T. Prakash congratulated the Government on the decision to stop imports by 1951, but asked whether it could not be done even next year. He traced Indias economic difficulties to he relationship with the International Food and Agricultural Organisation who had no executive power to give or buy food but sought to regulate the food supply all over the world. He suggested that India should sever her connection with the Oranisation.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar thanked the Central Government for the help they had been giving to Rayaleseema (the Madras Province) the scene of frequent famines. He said that the time limit fixed by the Centre would create a sense of responsibility among Provincial Governments. He suggested that there must be an Agricultural Board which would deal with the problems of distribution of seeds and implements and where scientific cultivation was called for, it should take over lands and cultivate.

Mr. Satish Chandra said that the new policy meant that the Provincial Government must show definite results by 1951. He said that there should be a system of "efficiency rating" of officers who should be appointed on a contractual basis. He suggested that the various boards committees and councils under the agricultural ministry should be overhauled and representatives of the people should be nominated.

SOLVING FOOD SHORTAGE

Mr. Ramchandra Upadhyaya said that increase in the production of food alone would not solve the problem of food shortage. Government should also make efforts to prevent wastage of food at marriage and other parties and impose heavy punishments on those who contravened Government orders. Government should, through cinemas and other methods, make the kisans realise the gravity of the situation and seek their cooperation. Government should immediately prohibit the sale of vegetable ghee which was "not conducive to the health of the people", and should develop the cattle wealth of the country.

Mr. H. Siddaveerappa said that unless some incentive was given to the agriculturists by way of guaranteeing a minimum price for their produce, Government would not get their cooperation to avert a food crisis. The Government should enact a legislation on the model of the Agricultural Act in the United Kingdom and guarantee agriculturists a minimum price for their produce.

Mr. H. J. Khandekar said that Government should give adequate irrigational facilities and implements to the kisans. Agricultural colleges should be more liberal in admitting kisan boys.

ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURIST

Mr. Kala Venkatarao said that a legislation should be undertaken immediately to create a "live interest" among agriculturists in increased food production. At present they were not getting their due. He was sure that waste land could be reclaimed if there was the will. "Even Fascist Italy" managed to reclaim 70 lakhs of waterlogged land.

In order to ensure full procurement in the provinces distribution of supplies from the Centre should be the basis of procurement. Multi-purpose co-operative societies should be started throughout the country to supply equitably the needs of the cultivator.

Begum Aizaz Rasool said that Government should publish tables of balanced diet for different age and income groups. Even educated people in the country did not know the food value of what they were eating.

Problems of soil conservation, distribution of good seeds and manure and irrigation facilities should receive careful consideration.

Mr. H. R. Gurv Reddy asked who among the cabinet members "really represented" the cultivators of India. How many members of the House could say that they represented the cultivator as a class? The theory had been propounded by some that the agriculturist grew cash crops at the expense of food crops in order to make more money. At present, the agriculturist was forced to do some because he was not given a fair price for his food crops. Every cry of the industrial labourer was met, but "no cry of the cultivator has been satisfied so far in this country."

Seth Govind Dass said that development of agriculture was closely linked with cow and cattle protection.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh said that instead of spending more money on the "grow more food campaign", Government should finance intensification of cultivation and dry farming. He said that at least Rs. two crores should be made available to finance agriculturists who had been badly hit in some areas due to seasonal difficulties. In the Central Provinces it was reported that one and a half million acres of land had gone out of cultivation. While the government was trying to grow more food, even cultivated lands were going out of cultivation. He suggested that the price of cotton should be fixed a higher rate and that middlemen's profit in cotton trade should be eliminated.

NOTE OF WARNING

Mr. Ramalingam Chetty uttered a note of warning that the government might not be able to achieve the programme. He said: "There is nothing new in what has been stated today except the target. Every one of the items which the Minister referred to was given expression to but not acted upon by any province in India."

How could they make the agriculturists conscious of the seriousness of the problem? he asked. He cited the instance that in his district of Coimbatore, an acre of land yield paddy valued at Rs. 400. How could they expect any sane man to give up cotton cultivation in favour of the less remunerative corp of paddy? The only method was to enforce cereal cultivation at least once in eighteen months.

Mr. Chetty complained that the money that was being spent on the grow-more-food campaign went for purposes other than food crops. He also criticised the procurement policy of the Madras Government and said that villages were denuded of their yield of paddy. In some cases they had to go without the supply of food for three or four days, and in many cases even a ration of four ounces of rice was not available to agriculturists.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram said that in fairness to the F.A.O. he must point out that from 1919 onwards except for two particular years, 1924-1925 and 1942-43, undivided India and later divided India had had to import food grains. on an average, about 13 lakhs tons of foodgrains had had to be imported from 1931 to 1939. In addition, the areas which now comprised India used to import eight to ten lakhs of tons of wheat from Punjab and Sind, which were now parts of Pakistan.

He assured the House that the interests of the agriculturist in Government's production programme would not suffer. All possible steps would be taken to ensure that the agriculturists took keen interest in the programme.

After passing grants in respect of the Food and Agriculture Ministry, and the remaining Ministries, the House adjourned till Monday, when the Finance Bill will come up for discussion.

"Press In India, Neither Spoon-Fed, Nor Dictated To"

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morning to reply to the two speeches. he said.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State Information and Broadcasting, welcoming the delegation referred to the "perfect understanding" which obtained today between the press and the Government in India and assured on behalf of the State to do whatever he could to strengthen the co-operative effort between Reuters and the Press Trust of India.

Mr. R. A. Henderson, Chief of the Associated Press of Australia, who was flying back home tomorrow said that the collection and distribution of news entailed a great responsibility. It called for correct judgment, complete and absolute honesty and in that task he had no doubt that the Indian counsel would be able to provide better and more efficient service.

Mr. Henderson said that India was a democracy and she was about to embark upon elections based on popular franchise. The extent to which the leadership here triumphed was dependent on the last resort to the judgment of the people which again was depending upon the extent of their knowledge. The only source to which they could look upon for knowledge was the channels of communication, whether printed newspapers or the spoken broadcast and the newspapers had a great responsibility in this respect.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

Members of the Association of Merchants & Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery, India have contributed Rs. 41,350 to Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

RENT CONTROL IN DELHI AND AJMER- MERWARA

NEW DELHI, March 19, (A.P.I.): The Government of India has decided to extend for another two years the Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara Rent Control Act, it was learnt here today.

RECORD FOR CAIRO-GENEVA HOP

Air India International's Claim

GENEVA, March 19, (PTI-Reuter): Air-India International, today claimed that one of its "constellation" air liners had set up a world record for a scheduled flight between Geneva and Cairo.

The plane "Malabar Princess", was on a regular flight from London to Bombay. It left Geneva at 11-02 p.m. (G.M.T.) last night and reached Cairo at 5-05 a.m. (G.M.T.) today.

The "Malabar Princess" was piloted by a Briton, named Captain Saint.

THUNDER STORM HITS DACCA

CALCUTTA, March 19, (A.P.I.): All telegraphic and telephonic communications between Calcutta and Dacca were completely dislocated for several hours as a result of a thunderstorm which swept Dacca and the adjacent districts about nine last night.

The thunderstorm was followed by rain which continued till early hours this morning. Telegraph lines are stated to have broken down and the wireless transmitters of Radio Pakistan were also affected by the storm.

Six persons were taken to hospital with injuries received when part of the roof of a local cinema collapsed.

RATE WAR SPREADS TO CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 19 (A.P.I.): The rate war in shipping freights to continental countries has touched Calcutta. The members of the Calcutta Continental Conconference have notified shippers that a reduction of ten per cent has been made on tariff rates for shipments from Calcutta to all ports in France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Scandinavia and the baltic.

Shipping lines represented on the conference are the B. I. S. N., P. and O., Procklebank, City Line, East Asiatic, Swedish East Asiatic, India Steamship, Scindia and Wilhelmsen and operate all routes from Marseilles to the Baltic.

India-Europe Cargo Freight Crash

BOMBAY, March 19, (A.P.I.): The cargo freight rates on the India-Europe line crashed today to below one-fourth of the original tarrif rates.

No cargo ship has, however, set sail since the rate-war started on March 11, though cargo is being loaded on three ships in Bombay at these low rates. The earliest, a cargo ship of any Karma Continental Committee member line is scheduled to leave Bombay Tuesday next.

A Dutch line ship is expected in Bombay on Monday and is due to leave for European and Continental ports on Wednesday, but it is understood that no cargo has so far been booked for that ship from Bombay.

NIMITZ AS KASHMIR PLEBISCITE ADMINISTRATOR?

LAKE SUCCESS, March 18, (PTI-Reuter): Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, former United States Commander in the Pacific, heads the list of candidates for the office of Kashmir Plebiscite Administrator, it was learned here today.

United Nations officials hoped to be able to make an announcement on the selection of an Administrator tomorrow or the day after

QUESTIONNAIRE TO GHULAM ABBAS

RAWALPINDI, March 18 (API): The Three-Man UNCIP sub-Committee touring "Azad Kashmir" territory is reported to have handed over a seventeen-point questionnaire to Chaudhury Ghulam Abbas, President of the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference, asking for information about the various aspects of the organisation

Pt. Nehru Entertains Reuter Goodwill Mission

NEW DELHI, March 19, (A. P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister of India, gave a private dinner tonight at his residence to the 'Reuter Goodwill' delegation. The guests were Lord Layton, leader of the delegation, Mr. C. J. Chancellor, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State (Information and Broadcasting) Government of India, Lady Mountbatten, Mr. and Mrs. Devadas Gandhi, Sir Ushanath Sen, Mr. J. Turner And Mr. A. S. Bharatan.

Two members of the delegation, namely Mr. R. A. Henderson and Mr Malcolm Graham, left for Calcutta this afternoon.

INDIA MAKES STRONG PROTEST TO PAKISTAN

Nehru Repudiates Charges Of Plot In N. W. F. P. And Pays Tributes To Red Shirts' Patriotism

NEW DELHI, March 19 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told Parliament today that the "communique" issued by the North West Frontier Province Government in which allegations have been made about a plot was "unwarranted by fact and unfortunate in its effect on Indo-Pakistan relations".

"The Government of India repudiate the allegations and have made a strong protest to the Pakistan Government," Pandit Nehru said.

The Prime Minister who was replying to a short notice question by Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta said that the attention of the government had been drawn to the "communique" issued by the North West Frontier Province Government in which various allegations had been made about a plot in which 'Red shirts' in the Hazara district were said to be involved. He added: "Government have seen this "communique" with surprise and great regret. While the "communique" does not mention the Government of India specifically, the entire wording of the "communique" insinuates that the Indian Union is a party to some plot against the North West Frontier Province Government and the Pakistan Government and it is stated that money has passed from India to the 'Red shirts'. So far as they are concerned, the Government of India repudiate these allegations and they have made a strong protest to the Pakistan Government in regard to the insinuations contained in the "communique" of the North West Frontier Province Government which must have an injurious effect on the relations between the two dominions."

PATRIOTISM OF RED SHIRTS

The Prime Minister added that the Government had refrained from expressing any opinion so far in regard to the "very serious happenings" in the Frontier Province as well as the tribal areas in the North west because of their desire not to interfere in any way with the internal affairs of another Government. "They have, however, viewed these developments during the past year with increasing concern", remarked Pandit Nehru adding: "it is well-known that the Khudai Khidmatgars or the 'Red Shirts' as they are so metimes called under the leadership of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib, played a very notable part in the struggle for the freedom of India from foreign domination. The high integrity, selflessness and patriotism of these leaders have been admired not only all over India but in other parts of the world. They showed a remarkable example of peaceful action, even under the greatest provocation and set a standard which it was not easy to follow even in other parts of India.

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN'S STAND

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan took the doctrine of non-violent action to the brave and warlike Pathans and turned their great energy into peaceful channels. Perturbed by the partition of India, he, nevertheless, accepted it in all sincerity and publicly declared his adherence to the new order of things, claiming, however, that the Pathans were entitled to autonomy in regard to their internal affairs. He followed this policy for accepting Pakistan, but at the same time standing peacefully for the internal freedom of the Pathans and it is impossible for any person acquainted with this gallant fighter for freedom to believe that he can be associated in any way with the underhand activities

The Prime Minister said that while the Government and the people having accepted partition and its consequences, loyally abided by these changes and did not wish to interfere with local happenings within Pakistan, it was impossible for them not to take the deepest interest in the fate of some of the "bravest and finest soldiers of freedom that India had produced."

They were distressed at the series of happenings in the Frontier Province during which "intense" repression" took place of the peaceful Khudai Khidmatgars and their leaders were more especially subjected to "treatment of a kind which one would not expect any government to mete out."

IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan had been kept in solitary confinement for over a year and his health had suffered greatly during the period. "We have remained quiet and we have not had any kind of contact with the Khudai Khidmatgars or their leaders ever since the partition", said Pandit Nehru, "but the sufferings of our old comrades of the days of our fight for India's freedom have distressed us exceedingly."

He said that the 'communique' issued by the NWFP mentioned the name of Sheikh Abdullah and Kashmir and pointed out that the Frontier Province Government, more particularly its premier, played a very active part in organising and helping the raiders to enter Kashmir in October 1947 and onwards. In particular, it is well-known that his activities in regard to Kashmir have been most objectionable."

"UNWARRANTED

The Prime Minister retterated that his Government regarded the communique issued by the North-West Frontier Province Government as unwarranted by fact and unfortunate in its effect on Indo-Pakistan relations which they had been trying to improve.

In reply to the supplementaries Pandit Nehru said that the protest note was sent to the Pakistan's Government three days ago and no reply had yet been received.

Employment Exchanges & Strikes

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to statements made by some socialist leaders alleging that the Employment Exchanges had, in certain cases, been utilised for breaking strikes.

This allegation is contrary to facts The declared policy of the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour, which has been endorsed by the Central Employment Advisory Committee, a tripartite body composed of the representatives of Government, employers and workers, has been to observe strict neutrality in labour disputes and not to submit candidates against employment available because of a labour dispute, unless a strike is declared illegal or against public interest by a competent authority.

It is only in the latter cases that candidates are sometimes submitted by the Employment Exchanges to the employers concerned. This policy is rigidly enforced and there have been no cases within the knowledge of the Ministry of Labour in which there has been any deviation therefrom.

WASHINGTON, March 18, (U.S.I.S.): The United States Congress has approved a dol. 16,000,000 U.S. contribution toward the United Nations fund for relief of refugees in the Palestine strife.

WILLIAM QUAN JUDGE—A LOVER OF INDIA

BY AN ADMIRER

Today, the twenty-first of March, marks a new year in Nature's Calendar —the Spring Equinox and incidentally the 21st of March is also an important day in the Calendar of Modern Theosophy. It marks the passing of William Quan Judge—a great Theosophist and a lover of India and of Indian Philosophy. Fifty-three years ago, in 1896, he who was called "The Greatest of Exiles", returned to his home from which he had come to serve the Cause of Human Brotherhood in the company of H. P. Blavatsky. Genuine students of Theosophy all over the world will observe thee anniversary of Wm. Q. Judge, as a mark of love and esteem for one whose great example as a loyal, devoted and faithful servant of the cause of Theosophy is an ever-abiding inspiration. He had a great admiration for India and Oriental philosophy in general, yet his services to India has not been widely known to many here in our country.

JUDGE'S CAREER

William Quan Judge, son of Alice Mary Quan and Frederick H. Judge, was born at Dublin, Ireland on 13th April, 1851. Losing his mother at an early age, the family moved over to the United States in 1864, Mr. Judge then being 13 years. Of the years of his childhood there is very little to be said, except that we hear of a memorable sickness in his seventh year from which he recovered. Commencing from his eighth year, he began to show aptitudes and knowledge never before displayed. He had to be studied anew by his family and while no one knew that he had ever learned to read, from his recovery in his eighth year, we find him devouring the contents of all books he could obtain relating to religion and philosophy. Here are quoted two incidents of his early life. Mr. Judge was only an ordinary boy in the school neither too dull nor too brilliant. Sent to school very early, the spelling book was always a terror to him and this occupied most of his thoughts. This being the case, he naturally had a low average in the class. Once being annoyed at his low average and after thinking over it all day, he went to bed full of grief and trouble on the matter. The next morning, the first and prominent thought that struck him was (quoting his own words) 'Oh I can spell now and will not look in the miserable book again. He was then about seven. Without taking the book he went to school and rose through the class. Never again did he study the speller and was able to spell all words except the very rare and peculiar.

In another instance, Judge as a small boy was given a missionary book that depicted the Hindus as a lot of miserable men who were very near savages. This he took home, looked over, and growing suddenly angry, threw it on the floor saying that it was false. He then found in his later life that he was right although at the time he had no means of knowing the facts about India or the Hindus, but had to rely on prejudiced tales and interested persons.

On coming of age, Mr. Judge became a naturalized citizen of the United States in April 1872. Mr. Judge began work in New York as a clerk and soon afterwards specialised in commercial law. Thus being a professional lawyer, he soon won praise for his integrity and industry among his employers and clients alike. As was said of him then and later: "Judge would walk over red-hot ploughshares from here to India to do his duty". In 1874 he was married to Ella M. Smith of Brooklyn. He had a daughter by her, whose death in early childhood was a matter of deep grief and sorrow to him.

He came into contact with Madame Blavatsky for the first time in 1874 in the city of New York, and this first meeting of teacher and pupil is a very significant one in the histoery of the Theosophical Movement. H.P.B. then for the first time met her most devoted pupil and friend face to face in a relationship which continued unbroken.

While working hard at his profession, Judge devoted his life to the study of the science of Theosophy and the service of its cause in the company of his teacher H. P. Blavatsky. In 1884 Mr. Judge made his first visit to India lecturing at many places like Bombay, Poona and several other places.

IN INDIA

Mr. Judge sailed all the way to India to help the work of the then existing Theosophical Society. He gave his first public lecture in India in Bombay on the 18th July 1884 and the subject was "Theosophy and the Destiny of India".

Again, addressing another gathering under the presidentship of the celebrated M. G. Ranade at Poona on the subject "The West and what India can give it".

IN THE U.S.A.

After his return to the U.S.A., Mr. Judge started his monthly magazine "The Path" and also founded the Aryan Lodge both in the city of New York. He worked at his profession earning money to support the Theosophical work. He made strenuous efforts to popularise Indian lore among western minds, especially in his own country. In the pages of his 'Path' he wrote and secured articles on Indian philosophical and mystical subjects. During his time the Bhagavad-Gita was not so widely known in the west as it is today. Mr. Judge began writing explanatory notes on the discourses of the Bhagavad-Gita in 1875 and continued this task till 1895. During this period of eight years he was able to finish essays only on the first seven chapters. The explanatory Notes on the remaining eleven chapters was completed by Mr. Robert Crosbie who was a faithful disciple of Mr. Judge. A second great book published by Judge was "An Interpretation of the Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali" in 1889. And in the year 1890 Jdge published his rendition of the Bhagavad-Gita.

Three months later; in January 1891, Mr. Judge began publishing what are known as "The Oriental Department Papers" The subject-matter for these Papers was secured from his Indian friends who supplied a wealth of information about Indian customs, philosophy and mysticism.

Mr. Judge's services to the Cause of Theosophy are greater still. He served Theosophy through his writings, as no other pupil or co-worker of H.P.B. has done.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DEVELOPMENT PLANS

NEW DELHI, March 19 (API): The development plans of the mateorological department in the coming year include an improvement in the organisation at the forecasting centre at Santa Cruz in Bombay and Dum Dum in Calcutta and the coordinate crop weather scheme for studying the effect of weather on crops sponsored by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It is revealed in a survey of the Department's work. Work will also commence on similar schemes relating to cotton and sugarcane production sponsored by the Central Cotton and Sugarcane Committees

The second stage of the Hydro-Meteorological scheme to meet the requirements of the Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Commission and the Central Board of Irrigation involving the provision of rain gauges and snow gauges in catchment areas of rivers right up to the snow line will be pursued.

It is proposed to set up two "radar" wind finding stations at Delhi and Poona for observations of upper winds in cloudy weather when balloon measurements are not possible.

A few seismologial observatories for which seismographs have already been obtained are to be set up and it is proposed to establish a small workshop at Kodaikanal observatory for the study of Astronomy and Astrophysics.

In the year 1947-48, there was a great increase in the meteorological service consequent upon the expansion in civil aviation. 54,000 written forecasts were supplied for the use of fliers during the year and 27,000 pilots were briefed personally on the expected weather, before take off.

Meteorological workshops manufactured radio-sound and other meteorological instruments at low prices, thus obviating the need of importing them at a higher cost.

Considerable attention was also given to the development of weather service for farmers.

"KEEP ARMY ABOVE PARTY POLITICS"

Cariappa Inaugurates Ex-Servicemen's Re-Union

BANGALORE, March 19 (API): General K. M. Cariappa. Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, today inaugurated the ex-Servicemen's reunion. Ex-servicemen from various parts of South India took part in the re-union.

In a short speech Gen. Carjappa said he was happy to participate in a function which was unique and the first of its kind in South India He said he always kept a soft corner for ex-servicemen The reputation of the army today was not so much because of the successful actions in Junagad or Kashmir or Hyderabad, but because of the magnificent sacrifices of these ex-Servicemen. They and their forefathers had established traditions of loyalty, devotion to duty, honesty and efficiency. Their welfare was being undertaken to the extent possibe but the greatest satisfaction an ex-serviceman could have was that he served the country.

The Commander-in-Chief urged the people to see that the army was kept above party politics. Otherwise discipline would be at a premium. The need for discipline could not be over-emphasised.

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Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of Messrs. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. (8472)

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A few good typewriters ready for sale. Bombay Typewriting Institution. Opp. General Post Office. Fort. Bombay. 432

For sale Ideal Site for factory in Industrial Area. Delhi. Plot measuring about eleven to twelve acres. For further particulars please correspond with Box No. 3711 "Bombay Chronicle."

Ready Stock 600 Gallons (made in U.S.A.) Red Diamond Ink (Brown) and Holt's Red Seal (Brown) for burnishing heels shanks and edges (shoes) avoid disappointment and write to-day. Vinode. 26H, Grant Street, Calcutta 13. 3724

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For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros., Amritsar. (362)

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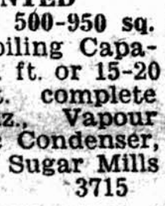

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PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, UNITED STATE OF SAURASHTRA

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED before 15-4-1949 for the post of LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY in Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot. Women are eligible. Saurashtra Government servants eligible and no age limit in their case. Knowledge of Gujarati preferred. The selected candidate will be required to join on 20-6-1949. SCALE OF PAY:—Rs. 150-10-300. Suitable higher starting salary will be offered to a candidate possessing high academic qualifications and teaching experience. QUALIFICATIONS:—II Class M.Sc. with Zoology (where Classes are given), I Class B.Sc. with Zoology principle and Botany subsidiary, II Class B.Sc. and M.Sc., in pass Class with 2 years teaching experience as a demonstrator, M.Sc. (where classes are not given) with II Class B.Sc. AGE LIMIT:—Ordinarily not exceeding 40 years. Application form will be supplied by the Secretary, Public Service Commission, United State of Saurashtra, Rajkot, on payment of Re. 1/- in cash or on receipt of a money order receipt for Re. 1/- together with a self-addressed large envelope with 3½ anna stamps. Those who have already applied in response to previous advertisement need not apply again.

Russia & World Wheat Conference

Reported Withdrawal As Active Participant

WASHINGTON, March 18 (PTI-Reuter): It was understood that Russia has withdrawn from the world wheat conference as an active participant, the Dow Jones, Financial News Agency said tonight.

Russia would continue as an observer in further talks, the agency added. The report said this would leave the way open for the importing nations to accept an earlier proposal by the Big Three exporters (United States, Australia, and Canada) that an agreement be signed without Russia.

PALME DUTT TO OPPOSE BEVIN

LONDON, March 18. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Rajani Palme Dutt. the Vice-Chairman of the British Communist Party, will oppose Mr. Ernest Bevin the British Foreign Secretary at the next election in the latter's London suburban constituency of East Woolwich. it was reported in today's Communist "Daily Worker".

CLAIMS TO GADDI OF SIROHI

Three-Man Committee Appointed To Enquire Into Rights

NEW WELHI March 19, (API): The Government of India have appointed a three-man committee under the presidentship of Mr. H. V. Divatia, Chief Justice of Saurashtra to enquire into and report on the rights of the various claimants to succeed to the gaddi of Sirohi and the validity of the succession of Maharao Tej Singhji Bahadur.

Maharao Tej Singhji was selected by the late crown representative and recognised as the Maharao of Sirohi in May 1946.

The Committee will consist of Mr. H. V. Divatia, Chief Justice Saurashtra. (2) H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur, and (3) His Highness the Maharao of Kotah. Mr. H V. Divatia, will be the President of the Committee with full power to arrange the procedure and steere the course of enquiry, and generally control and regulate the proceedings of the Committee as from time to time shall appear to him proper for the purposes of the enquiry.

The Committee will assemble at Abu as early as possible, here all relevant evidence and submit its report to the Government of India by April 30, 1949."

Renewed Talk Of Indian Purchases In N. Y. Cotton Market

SELECTIVE UPTURN HALTS IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, March 18.

COTTON: After a lower opening, prices steadied on covering of old crops probably based partially on renewed talk of Indian purchases but the rally encountered renewed selling, evidently based on increasing loan repossessions and further mill curtailment reports with the new crops months coming under pressure due to large acreage ideas. In the afternoon the market turned quiet but steadier on moderate trade demand absorbing scattered hedging. Trading is still featureless awaiting incentives. The session closed steady with sales at 110,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

May	32.23+02
May Highest	32.25+04
May Lowest	32.17—04
July	31.12+03
October	28.20—02
December	28.01—05
March	27.89—03
Middling Spot	33.55+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	32.14+01
July	30.07—01
October	28.13—09
December	27.93—08
Middling Spot	32.50—

WALL STREET MARKET.

STOCKS: Yesterday's selective upturn halted this morning, as investors once again became cautious. Trading was extremely slow with prices of most groups irregularly lower. Business news was not on the bright side, traders noting the additional price cuts in vaired lines and Government payments to unemployed workers which reached 115,000,000 dollars in February—the highest in three years. The averages were industrials 176.25 and rails 48.17.

Activity in the afternoon continued slow. A mixed reaction followed a Dunbrad Street economist's remarks that the nation has "little reason to fear any important setback" in general business activity this year. Prices were uneven although some selective buying developed in various industrials and utilities which enabled the averages to recoup the earlier losses. Increased offerings in rails brought irregular lower tendencies but losses were confined to fractions. The session closed barely steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

CHICAGO, March 18.

GRAINS: After a irregular slow start prices rallied on commercial buying and shortcovering, partly stimulated by a one cent advance in the commodity credit corporation's wheat buying price. Elevator interests reported good buyers in all, grains, principally nearbys, with profit-taking hedging supplying the bulk of offerings.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, March 19

Tata Ordinary 299/4 Tata Deferred 1670 Indian Iron 25/2 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21/4 Bombay Dyeing 980 Central India 249/6 Gokak 294/6 Kohinoor 304/8 Simplex 190 Swadeshi 300 Tata Power 1535 Associated Cement 149/6 Belapur 217/8 Bombay Burma (Old) 272/8 Scindia 16/14 Central Bank 87/8 New India 60 Tata 2nd Pref. 139.

LONDON WHEA

LONDON, March 18.

LONDON: Australian Wheat New crop 96 Mar/Apl.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, March 18.

	SELLING	BUYING
T. T. London on:—		
New York	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal	4.0275	4.0325
Zurich	17.34	17.36

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, March 18

May	2.16-3/8
July	1.89-3/8
September	1.88-1/4
December	1.89-1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, March 18.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	80-1/4
Conversion loan 3-1/2 p.c 1961	105-13/16
Funding loan 4 p c 1960/90	115-1/8
War loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	104-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	104
National Bank of India	37-3/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6.538

Saurashtr- Market Quotations

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 19.

Rajkot Silver New Vayda 174/8, Sugar Chiter 91/8, Aranda May 141/2, Jamnagar Silver New Vayda 174/9, Aranda May 141/1, Wadhwan Cotton Jath Jath 28/12/6, Sugar Veeshyakh 16/2.

City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 19

There was no forward business on the local Cotton Exchange to-day as quotations were above the ceiling level.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May Contract is 833 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

ALEXANDRIA, March 18.

Karnak May	74.57+22
Karnak November	65.75—05
Ashmouni April	47.05+30
Ashmouni October	47.95+50

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 19

It is reliably understood that forward trading in both Gold and Silver contracts will commence in the local market from next Thursday.

The Government has sanctioned all trading rules and regulations and the new association constituted on democratic lines will have full responsibility to conduct trading. It may be noted this is the only free market but active manipulations of big operators and extensive option business are responsible for artificial price structure.

To-day Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 182-4 and Ready Gold business was done at Rs. 111-8 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 73.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 19.

The Produce market was fairly firm to-day with moderate buying. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 140/8 and advanced at Rs. 140/12. Groundnuts and Linseed sections were also steady.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	39	8	0
Coromandal	38	14	0
Bold ready	38	2	0
Bold Feb.-March	38	2	0
Bold April-May	38	12	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
May delivery	140	12	0
Ready	28	8	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	29	12	0
Feb-March	29	12	0
April-May	29	8	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready receipts	21	4	0
March	21	6	0
April	21	8	0
Linseed Oil	18	0	0
Castorseeds oil (first Pressing quality	19	0	0
Castor seed oil commercial quality	17	0	0

Karachi Cotton Market

KARACHI, March 19.

Cotton ready roller ginned Sind 93, Punjab 289, F 95/8, LSS 87/8, Four E 84/8. Rates steadily held but demand quiet owing uncertainty created by freight cutting war by shipping companyies. Spot business yesterday totalled 320 bales arrivals from upcountry 2,453. Exports 1,770 bales of which 200 for Bombay, 1,000 for Liverpool. On Monday markets will remain closed on account of Parsi holiday.

Cottonseeds NT Ready 8/9, April 8/12. Easy on lower upcountry advices.

Gold 108, Sovereigns 68/12, Silver 130. Easy demand poor.

Latest Commercial

NEC YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, March 19.

Previous Closing	32.23
Today's Opening	32.24
Difference	+1
Today's Closing	32.21
Difference	—2

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 19.

	Rs	As.
Silver Bullion Ready	181	0
Gold Ready	110	0
Sovereign	73	4

EXPECTATION:

Cotton Jarila May 625 8

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 19

Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 31-5/8.

General Motors dol. 59-1/4.

United States Steel Common dol. 72-3/4.

United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

Bombay's Slow Batting On Second Day

IBRAHIM'S UNBEATEN DOUBLE CENTURY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay batted the whole of the second day as well in the final of the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy for the additional loss of Phadkar, Rangnekar and Umrigar, while the total advanced from 218 to 467 before stumps were drawn for the day.

Ibrahim still remains unbeaten after ten hours at the wicket during which time he has put together 209 runs characterised by much patience and admirable concentration. His defence continued to play a dominating part in the day's proceedings, for, incapacitated by his stance for making in front of the wicket strokes with any freedom, Ibrahim waited for such balls as he could punish either square or fine. Today he introduced the hook into his stroke-making and this enabled him to face Sohoni far more comfortably than he had been able to do on some previous occasions. He has stayed at the wicket while three new balls were being used by the Baroda bowlers.

After a particularly good batting season Phadkar started off brightly and maintained an attacking outlook towards the bowlers from the start. He had a lucky escape very early in the innings when he edged Vijay Hazare operating with the new ball past third slip, the fieldsman making no attempt to convert a possible catch. This, however, was only one of the two possible chances which the Baroda contingent missed during the day, the other possible catch being left untried by Vichare at long leg when Ibrahim then in his 190s lifted the younger Hazare between him and Sohoni fielding at short fine leg.

The dismissal of Phadkar was somewhat unfortunate as he was playing with plenty of confidence and appeared to be in a mood to attack the bowlers. In the last over before lunch, however, he edged Shinde on to the pads of the wicket-kepper, the ball rebounding to Hazare at first slip.

Umrigar was the other batsman to be dismissed after being well set. Except rarely when a sharply turning legbreak left his bat and narrowly missed its edge Umrigar was playing everything with the middle of his bat. The ball which had eluded the edge of his bat, however, finally found it and he left when sighting the ball well.

If Ibrahim refused to make strokes even after being well set, Rangnekar went to the other extreme and made strokes before he was set. He paid the penalty, however, when he mistimed a hook of a ball which appeared to come through a bit quickly.

Dalvi, Ibrahim's seventh partner of the innings, started very shakily against Shinde, but fortunately for the batsman Nimbalkar requisitioned the new ball just when Shinde was annoying Dalvi and the Bombay batsman survived. Later, however, after his eye was in he made some good strokes, his glorious drive through the covers which sent Hazare to the ropes being amongst one of the best strokes of the innings.

Shinde again bowled well today, but once again without much luck. Apart from Phadkar no batsman took many liberties with him.

Gaikwad the eight bowler to be tried settled down to a decent length after Ibrahim had failed to punish the loose balls which he sent down in his first over. Subsequently, however, Gaikwad earned respect from the batsmen by his length and spin which was occasionally greater than Shinde's.

None of the other bowlers appeared to be dangerous. Hazare insisted on striking a good length and keeping it whenever he was called upon to bowl.

After two tiring days in the hot Bombay sun, the Baroda fielders except Adhikari and Gul Mohammad appeared to be tired and fielding became somewhat ragged towards the end of the day.

The Score Board:

SCORE-BOARD

BOMBAY (First Innings)

K. C. Ibrahim batting	209
B. R. Irani c Nimbalkar b Vijay Hazare	40
M. K. Mantri c Nimbalkar b Sohoni	70
Uday Merchant c Nimbalkar b Sohoni	0
D. G. Phadkar c Vijay Hazare b Shinde	50
K. M. Rangnekar l.b.w. b Vijay Hazare	6
P. R. Umrigar c Shinde b Gaikwad	38
M. N. Dalvi batting	32
M. N. Raiji, G. Ramchand and K. K. Tarapore to bat.	
Extras	22
Total (for 6 wickets)	467

Fall of wickets:—1-91, 2-216, 3-218, 4-318, 5-335 and 6-405.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. W. Sohoni	38	11	83	2
Vivek Hazare	12	5	21	0
Vijay Hazare	40	20	64	2
Gul Mohammad	22	9	49	0
S. G. Shinde	69	16	152	1
Ghorpade	4	0	24	0
Adhikari	2	0	8	0
Gaikwad	15	1	44	1

Umpires—Messrs. Vijayasarathy and Sinha.

Bombay Beats Delhi By 2 Goals

NEW DELHI, March 19, (A. P. I.): Bombay beat Delhi by two goals to nil in the women's National Hockey championship here today.

Earlier, Madras drew with C. P. and Berar in their replayed match, each side scoring once.

MADRAS TO RAISE COLLEGIANS' CADET CORPS

MADRAS, March 19, (A.P.I.): The Madras Government have decided to constitute under the National Cadet Corps Act 1948 a senior division (of college students) and a junior division (of high school students) with a strength not exceeding 2,800 and 4,800 cadets espectively. The Government expect to spend Rs. eighteen lakhs on the formation and maintenance of the two divisions.

R.A.A.F. REUNION DINNER AT DELHI GYMKHANA

NEW DELH, March 19, (A.P.I.): For the first time in the histoy of the Royal Indian Air Force a reunion dinner is being arranged at the Delhi Gymkhana Club New Delhi on April 12.

All serving officers and other officers including those now in Pakistan who at any time and in any capacity served the famous no 1 syadron are expected to attend.

'FAIR JUDGMENT' WINS LINCONSHIRE HANDICAP

LINCOLN, Mach 19, (PTI-Reuter): Fair Judgment won the Lincolnshire Handicap. Goldsborough was second and Yellow Idol third.

Forty-three ran.

Betting six to one favourite Fair Judgment 40 to one Goldsborough, 33 to one Yellow Idol.

Won by two lengths, three qurters.

New Service Rules For Temporary Employees

Ministry Of Home Affairs' Press Note

NEW DELHI, March 19 (API): The Government of India have decided to treat a new tenure called "quasi-permanent service" to benefit a large number of temporary employees and giving them a sense of security, says a press note issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Central Civil Service (temporary service) rules 1949, published in today's gazette of India, the press note adds, have been framed in the interest alike of service efficiency and discipline as well as of the temporary staff who have put in a satisfactory record of work

Under these rules, a temporary Government servant who has been in continuous service for more than three years will be eligible for employment in a quasi-permanent capacity, provided he is suitable in respect of age, qualifications work and character, and employees so declared will obtain the same treatment as a permanent Government servant in the matter of tenure, allowances, leave and discipline

Such a declaration will be in respect of a specified post or grade. Shifting from one post or grade to another will not affect the rights of a quasi-permanent employee.

The rules will enable those so declared to secure confirmation in future permanent vacancies upto a number which will specifically be reserved for them. On confirmation quasi-permanent service will also count for pension, in addition to half of their preceding temporary service. In the event of retrenchment, they will be entitled to gratuity equal to half a month's pay for each completed year in the quasi-permanent service in addition to any discharge benefits in respect of their preceding temporary service.

The rules also provide a clear definition of the tenure of purely temporary employees, who would be given ordinarily one month's notice before termination of service.

Prior service rendered under the Governments of Sind, NWFP and Baluchistan is also treated as Government service for the purpose of the minimum period of three years continuous service, irrespective of such service having been permanent or temporary. This will enable refugees Government servants to obtain eligibility for the quasi-permanent tenure.

The rules do not apply to employees of the railway department or personnel paid from defence services or Government servants engaged on contract or in work-charged establishments.

No Bifurcation Of Madras Province

MADRAS, March 19, (API):—There was no proposal to bifurcate Madras Province into north and south Madras at present, said Mr. Gopal Reddy Leader of the House during question hour in the Assembly today.

Asked whether the proposal would not reduce the top heaviness of the present administration in view of the fact that Madras was one of the largest provinces, he said. "We are awaiting the final decision of the Government of India in regard to Linguistic Provinces.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, March 19.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. Isvarlal Bhuta.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual Rally of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of the Bombay Municipal Schools. He was received by Mr. V. R. Tulla Mr. M. V. Donde, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji and Miss K. Khandvala. His Excellency distributed the pribes ano addressed the gathering.

* * *

HON. PANDIT S. SARAF

Hon. Pandit Shamlal Saraf, Supply Minister, Gashmir Govt. and Mr. V. Naraynan, Principal Secretary to Kashmir Government arrived in Bombay by plane on Saturday evening. During their stay in Bombay, the Supply Minister and Principal Secretary will make arrangement for supply of cloth for the State and also explore possibilities of Trade between Bombay and Kashmir State.

Indian Delegates To E.C.A.F.E. Session

NEW DELHI, March 18, (A.P.I.): The Government of India have nominated the following as delegates to the forthcoming session of the Committee of the whole of E.C.A.F.E. to be held at Bangkok from March 28, 1949:—

Mr. B. N. Adarkar, Deputy Economic Adviser, Government of India (Representative), Mr. Jang Bir Sing, Deputy Director-General, Development (Engineering) in the Directorate-General of Industry and Supply (Alternate Representative), Mr. K. R. F. Khilnani, Under-Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and commonwealth Relations, Economic Affairs Section, (Adviser).

"Democracy Has Taken Root In Japan"

TOKYO, March 19 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. William J. Sebald, United States Chairman of the Allied Control Council, today declared the United States did not intend to allow Japan to become "a victim of insidious concealed aggression and infiltration which thrives on chaos and fear."

Mr. Sebald, who was addressing students of Rikkyo (St. Pauls) University, Tokyo, warned them against the "sinister forms of international communism."

He said, he had been encouraged by the signs that the tree of democracy had taken root in Japan. The courageous and intelligent devotion of Janpan's youth was necessary to make it grow, he said.

KHER COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

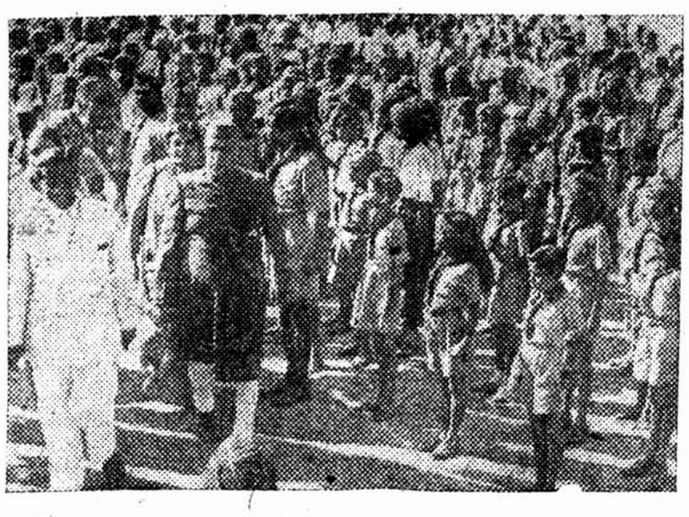
NEW DELHI, March 19, (A. P. I.): The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Kher Committee and have invited leading organisations and associations working in the field of education, Science and Culture to send representative to form a National Commission to co-operate with UNESCO.

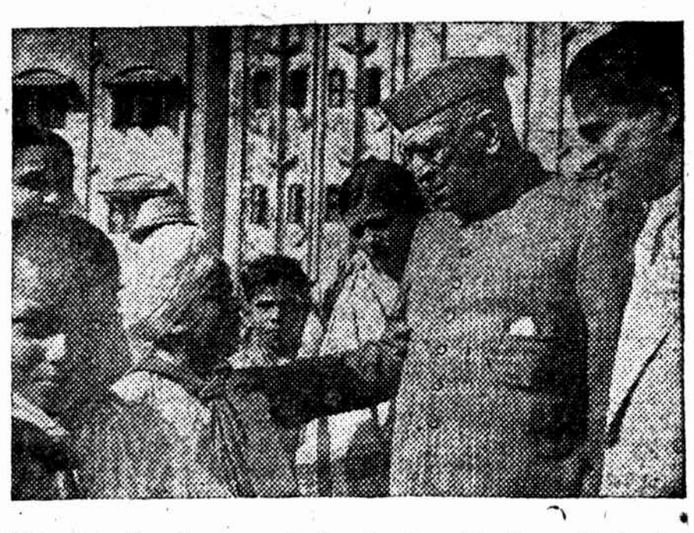
Provincial Governments and States have also been requested to nominate their representatives.

The National Commission, a Press Note issued by the Education Ministry says, will serve as a Liaison agency between UNESCO and the National bodies and institutions concerned with and working for the progress of Science, Education and Culture.

It will also act in an advisory capacity to Indian delegates to the UNESCO General Conference and Executive Board.

CITY BOYS SCOUTS ANNUAL RALLY





Annual rally of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides was held at Gilder Tank playground, Lamington Road on Saturday evening. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, the Governor, presided. Photos show the Governor inspecting the scouts.

Questions In Parliament

NO SEPARATE MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS & PLANNING

Nehru Explains Position: India Does Not Wish To Go With A Begging Bowl For Aid From Others"

NEW DELHI, March 19 (UPI): The Government did not contemplate, at present, the establishment of a separate Ministry of Economics and Planning.

This announcement was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India while replying to a question in Parliament this morning.

Pandit Nehru added that the question of planning had been considered by the Government on several occasions. The report of the Advisory Planning Board presided over by Mr. K. C. Neogy had recommended the establishment of a planning authority. The report was generally approved by the Government and it had been their intention to have some organisation for the purpose.

Government had felt, nowever, that before such an organisation and authority was set up, certain preliminary steps should be taken to that end.

They have therefore, constituted an economic Committee of the Cabinet and also an economic co-ordination Committee and a separate statistical unit of the Cabinet.

Replying to another question asked by Mr. Biswanath Das whether there was going to be a conference of Foreign Ministers of the different Commonwealth countries in Ceylon, the Prime Minister said: 'No".

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, replied in the affirmative to a question asked by Mr. Kamath whether the question of Asian economic and industrial development was discussed at the recent UNECAFE conference at Lapstone, Australia.

Mr. Kamath: What was the result?

Dr. Keskar: The commission appointed a Committee to study the report of the working party on industrial development and take necessary action thereon. The Committee is due to meet in Bangkok at the end of March. The Committee will also consider how trade can be promoted between ECAFE countries, how technical training can be given to the youths of these countries and how best the industrial capacity of Japan can be utilized.

EMPLOYMENT OF REFUGEES

The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, said in Parliament in reply to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao that up to March 1, 1949, the Special Employment Bureau secured employment for 667 highly qualified refugees.

Pandit Lakshmi Kant Maitra: Of this number, are there any from Eastern Pakistan?

Mr. Jagjivan Ram: I would like to have notice.

Pandit Maitra: Are refugees from Eastern Pakistan at least entered into the records of the Special Employment Bureau?

Labour Minister: This Bureau was started by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation specially for the highly qualified personnel from Western Pakistan. As regards the East Bengal refugees, our Employment Exchange at Calcutta is registering them and trying to place them as far as possible.

Pandit Maitra: Is he aware of any refugee from Eastern Pakistan having been employed in Government of India services?

Mr. Jagjivan Ram: Offhand I can say that certainly they have been employed

Hydrabad Loan To Pakistan

Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, said in Parliament today that the action taken by the Government of India in the matter of the "socalled loan" of Rs. 20 crores by the Hyderabad Government to Pakistan was not repudiation of any financial agreements or contract by the Government of India so far as they concerned Hyderabad State.

The Finance Minister, who was replying to a short notice question by Mr. Arun Chandra Guha on the statement of the Pakistan Finance Minister said that the Government of Hyderabad were the lawful holders of the securities in question and the Government of India's obligations to them would be fully met. What the Government of India had declined to do was to recognise the transfer of the securities to the Pakistan Government which the Hyderabad Government were not competent to make.

India & Jap Reparations

India is demanding a share of twelve and a half per cent of the Japanese internal industrial facilities as reparation. Mr. K. C. Neogy, disclosing this in Parliament in reply to a question from Mr. Biswanath Das, said that one of the terms in the Potsdam declaration for Japanese surrender was that Japan should be permitted to maintain such industries as would sustain her economy and permit exaction of just reparations in kind.

Mr. Biswanath Das asked whether the Government had seen the statement of Mr. Kenneth Royall and Dean Acheson at a press conference at Washington on 17th February to the effect that the United States of America had indicated that it sought no reparations from Japan but other members of the Commission had been unable to arrive at the proportion of the reparations.

Mr. Neogy: "Yes". On enquiry, however, I understand that no such statement was in fact made at the Press Conference and that it was an addition made by the Correspondent of a news agency without authority".

Mr. Bishwanath Das "is there any justification for the demand of reparation from Japan when India herself refused to join the war?

Mr. Neogy: "No reply".

Marshall Aid

In reply to supplementaries by Sir H. P. Mody, Dr. Keskar said that the Marshall Aid covered only countries of the Mediterranean and European countries and the question of similar Aid to Asian countries might develop later.

Sir H. P. Mody: Why the Government of India is not pressing the Government of the United States of America particularly in view of the latter's recent declaration of policy in regard to the claims of Asian countries to consider the claim of India for development?

Pandit Nehru: India is an independent country and does not wish to go with a begging bowl to others.

No Food Grains Import After 1951

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture announced in Parliament today that the Government of India would not import any foodgrains from abroad after 1951 "except in the case of grave calamity such as widespread failure of crops or for building up a central reserve".

The provinces and states would plan their food production programme accordingly and tighten up their grain procurement arrangements, he said.

Indian Cloth Exports

Mr. K. C. Neogy, Minister for Commerce, said in Parliament today in reply to Sardar Hukum Singh that 22 point 58 million yards of mill made cloth were exported during the 1948 to the Middle East countries. Export of cloth to all permissible destinations was allowed in limited quantities in order to earn foreign exchange and to retain markets which had been built up by India during the war. He said that complaints of India losing her export markets had been received and so also about the quality. Mr. Neogy said: "We are now considering the question of setting up an organisation for the purpose of standardisation of articles of export.

Fatal Assault On Prohibition Guard

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nine bootleggers, it is alleged, set upon a Prohibition Guard, who had an eye on them and assaulted him severely at Cadell Road, on Thursday night.

Sitaram Dadu the victim, died in hospital, yesterday.

No arrests have been made in this connection.

INCORRECT NOTIONS OF HYPNOTISM

British Army Psychiatrist's Illuminating Lecture

BOMBAY, Saturday

Dispelling what he described as popular but incorrect notions of Hypnotism, Mr. J. Louis Orton, British Army Psychiatrist, told a group of journalists in Bombay today that hypnotism was not something which would make a man gullible and obedient. If that were so it would be utterly valueless from the point of view of education.

He said that hypnotism was the art and science concerned with the systematic — as contrasted with haphazard — training of intelligence and the systematic training, development and utilisation of attention. It was intended to bring out whatever genius a man had in him.

Mr. Orton said that mass hypnotism had yielded good results in his own country and he hoped it would help India to solve many of her problems. Considering that India had already a tradition of contemplation, he felt that this could be harnessed to material progress just as much as it has so far been used for religious purposes.

He said that while thus far mass hypnotism had been practiced by experimenting on each individual, it was possible to use the system through other media like films, radio and other modern means of mass contact. He suggested it would amount to conservatism to refuse to exploit the greater scientific media now available.

Rejecting the Freudian theories of psycho-analysis, he suggested that while hypnotism could be used to correct functional disorders it would be useless to try it organic disorders.

Mr. Orton, who was a collaborator of the late Mon. Emile Coue said that the French psychiatrist had desired to come to India, but died before that desire was fulfilled. Mr. Orton has taken upon himself to complete what he had left unfinished. He is leaving for Delhi today and hopes to meet high ranking Indian personalities in an attempt to organise a Psychiatric-cum-Speech Therapy Society in India on the lines of similar organisations already existing in Britain and the United States.

Pattabhi To Unveil Sardar's Portrait At Madras

MADRAS, March 19 (API): The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya will unveil a portrait of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the Young Men's Indian Association, Mylapore on March 21.

The portrait was presented to the Association by Dr. V. K. John, Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA, March 19, (API): Mr. S. P. Barman has been appointed as Minister of the West Bengal Government in the vacancy caused by the death early this year of Mr. Mohini Mohan Burman. Mr. S. P. Barman will be sworn in today at Government House.

S. AFRICAN RIOTS FOMENTED BY POLITICAL BRAIN

Explanation Before Inquiry Committee

CAPETOWN, March 18. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. P. R. Pather, Joint Secretary of the Natal Indian Organisation, to-day told the Riots Inquiry Commission that responsibility for anti-Indian feelings among Africans rested squarely on the shoulders of politicians, ministers and others who made disparaging remarks about Indians.

Reasons put forward by Africans for the rioting were produced by a "clever political brain", he said.

The President of the South African Indian Organisation, Mr. S. R. Naidoo, said: "It is astonishing that the African, who it is alleged was burning with rage against Indians, should suppress himself without showing outward sign of his anger for all these years."

He himself attributed the riots to an "anti-Indian element who drew the Africans into a vendetta which had been carried on for a number of years to make the position of Indians intolerable.

Full Cost Of Marshall Plan Amounts To £ 4,250,000,000

NEW YORK, March 18 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Paul Hoffman, Economic Co-operation Administrator, today put the full cost of the Marshall plan at 17,000,000,000 (£4,250,000,000).

This figure given in a speech to the American Management Association, was the first public estimate for the full four and a quarter years programme which Mr. Hoffman has made since the Marshal plan came into being.

"It is my considered view that our way of life will be secure if Europe is strong and free in 1952, that it will be in great jeopardy if the recovery programme in Europe fails", he said.

"If recovery is an accomplished fact in 1952, it is more than probable that the Kremlin will have decided on a policy of 'life and let life' if the recovery programme fails, the Kremlin will make an allout effort to communise Western Europe".

MADRAS, March 18 (A.P.I.): The fifth all-India conference and exhibition of basic education will be held at Perianaiekenpalayam, Coimbatore.

A reception committee consisting of representatives of the principal organisations like Tamilnad Basic Education Society, the Tamilnad Constructive Workers' Association, the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Hindustani Prachar Sabha and the Kasturbha Trust was formed.

ACTUAL INCREASE IN PRODUCTION IS NO PROOF

L. M. Patil Defines How Success Or Failure Of Grow More Food Policy Is To Be Judged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Replying to the debate in the cut motion moved by Mr. Yusuf Ismail, to discuss the Grow More Food Campaign, Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, stated in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day that the success or failure of the campaign was not to be judged by the actual increase in food production, but by the increased potentialities made available by the Government to the agriculturist. Looking from that viewpoint, the Minister believed that, the campaign was a success.

The Minister said several factors were responsible for the shortage of food in the province. The province was a deficit province in matters of food even before the Congress came into power. The area under cultivation was 20,75,00,000 acres. The area under irrigation was only 24 per cent of the total area cultivated. All this compared unfavourably with conditions obtaining in other provinces in the country.

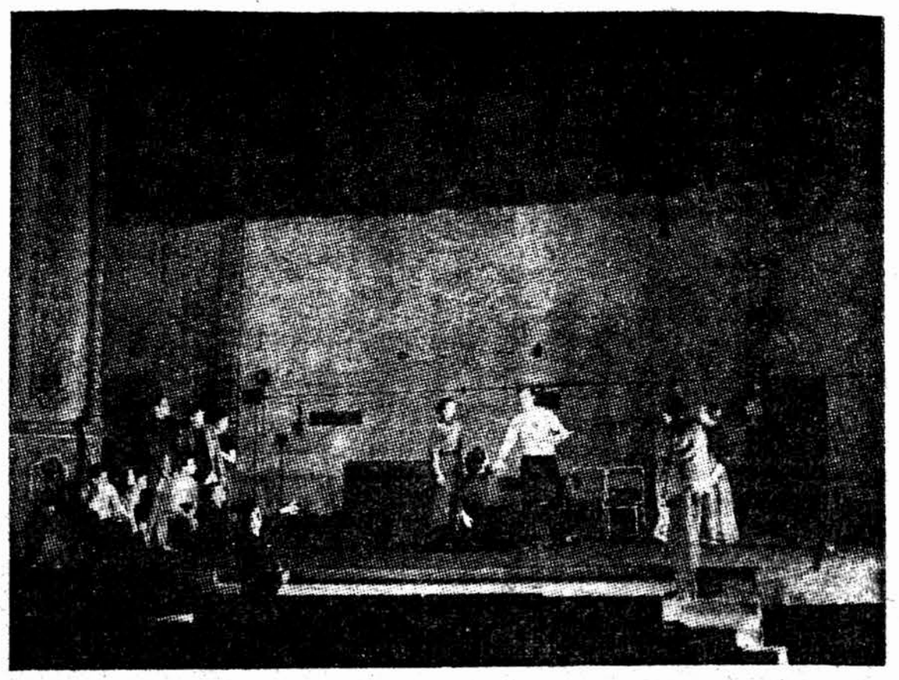
The Minister stated that the urban population of the province was about 35 per cent of the total three-crore-population of the province. Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur had a total population of 58,66,000 including refugees. The huge section of the population did not help in growing food, and was to be fed by the rest of the province with six lakh tons of food grains.

Mr. Patil stated that the food production of the province depended mainly upon the vagaries of the weather. Every year there was scarcity of rainfall in some part of the province or another, resulting into a famine. With failure of rains, food deficit was bound to increase every year.

Mr. Patil enumerated the schemes undertaken by Government to help the agriculturists. Several minor irrigation schemes were undertaken all over the province. Efforts were made to supply improved seeds to the agriculturists.

The cut motion was withdrawn.

Suria Megito and Michael St. Denis explain their ideas to a group of students on a new play going into production.



Glen Byam Shaw, Director of the School (pointing) taking an acting rehearsal on the Old Vic stage.

LONDON SCHOOL FOR ACTORS

Old Theatre's New Enterprise

Glen Byam Shaw, Director of the Old Vic Theatre School is a first class producer and an authority on the production of Shakespeare's plays.

On the south bank of the Thames, in London, in an area between Waterloo Station and the river, some exciting architectural development is planned to take place in the next few years. Here will rise the first British National Theatre building and, according to present plans, it will be occupied by The Old Vic Theatre Company.

On the fringe of this area, so committed to the proud future, stands a building closely linked with the honourable past—the original Old Vic Theatre. It was here that Lilian Baylis in 1898 started to lay the foundations of a working peoples' classical theatre. Ever since, in the old building or elsewhere (for the Theatre was severely damaged in 1941), there has been an Old Vic Theatre Company in Britain. The present company now plays at the New Theatre in London s West End, while on the other side of the river, on the old theatre a large notice has appeared which reads, "The Old Vic Theatre Centre". This Centre is the home of The Old Vic Theatre School, but to see this in its proper setting, a word of explanation is needed about the organisation as a whole.

The Old Vic organisation has four principal parts:—The Old Vic Theatre Company—playing classical repertory in London; The Old Vic Trust—which was responsible for sending Sir Laurence Olivier's company on their recent tour of Australasia; the Bristol Old Vic—a regional replica of the Theatre Company; and The Old Vic Theatre Centre.

The theatre Centre itself has three parts:—The Young Vic—a touring company playing to young peoples' audiences and centred in the Old Vic Theatre; The Old Vic Theatre itself—now under reconstruction to open with a repertory of plays of all periods in 1950, and The Theatre School—now temporarily housed within the Theatre building and in its second year of existence. (Close by is a site earmarked for the building of the new Old Vic Theatre School).

Power House Of Talents

The School, therefore, is a small and a young part of a considerable organisation. So far, it has launched into the hazardous world of the British theatre 35 young players and 31 technicians; and 25 of these have found their place within the branches of the organisation.

A guaranteed source of new talent is essential to The Old Vic organisation. It is natural therefore that it should run its own training establishment. But the School does not exist merely to meet this need, students are under no obligation to graduate into the Old Vic companies, nor is it possible for the Old Vic to offer them all employment. But it is because the School is primarily designed to meet the needs of a theatre organisation of this type and quality that it gains its special character—which is that of a school of classical theatre. This in no way centradicts the fact that its methods are as modern as may be.

Theatre Of Style

Students are trained in all the main conventions of the theatre, but it is a principle of the training that in concentrating on the theatre of style, a degree of artistic discipline may be achieved which would not be so strong in a training designed to meet the more limited needs of the contemporary commercial theatre—whose convessitions are largely naturalistic.

It is not a large school because, without an enormous staff, it would not be possible to give a group of more than 30 to 40 students, on the acting or technical sides, the amount of individual attention demanded by the methods employed. These are essentially "formative", as applied to individuals and the human group, and not "academic", as applied to the pupil and the class.

The total number in the October annual intake is 80, divided as follows:— 40 for the acting; course of two years; 15 for technical design; 15 for technical production; and 10 for advanced production and design all courses of one year. All these groups are encouraged to develop and retain throughout the training their characters of working, creative groups.

It is obvious that such a School, with small numbers and a considerable staff, cannot hope to support itself on receipts from fees. It has been possible to preserve the artistic advantage of the small numbers only with the support received from The Arts Council of Great Britain—who make an annual grant. The School possesses a small scholarship fund of its own which provides means for meeting the fees of deserving students. This enables the directors to make their selection of students on grounds of talent alone. Selection is by interview and audition and, on present experience, only 10 per cent. of the applicants are finally admitted. Another factor making for quality.

Technical Wing

The School, in addition to its training on the acting side, has a complete technical wing. The training does not seek to achieve quick results or to produce, at the end of two years, a "fully-trained" young player, as this is an impossibility. There are no shortcuts to acting and learning does not stop short with graduation from a school. It is possible only to inform and prepare a young player for his or her final formative experience of acting in the theatre. And for this is it not sufficient to instruct and practise the student in "all the tricks of the trade".

A premature technical virtuosity which is not integrated with real personal development of talent may be the most stultifying factor in the final phase, of playing to audiences. All that it is hoped to do in the School is to cultivate the individual towards a good balance between the impersonal business of technique or acquired skill on the one hand, and the intensely personal business of inherent, sincere, natural talent on the other hand. In view of this, students are not selected because they are skilful or clever, but because they have talent, will absorb skill and have powers to develop.

End Beyond End

The course is, therefore, designed to take by progressive steps the various subjects of technique so as to synchronise these with the growth of the student according to his or her imaginative and creative capacity. There is no possibility of joining in the middle of a course, and to lose part is probably to have to start again. But such a system dare not be inflexible and is under constant revision from experience. But this idea of continuous development related to the growing individual, and group, is fundamental to the method. So the course has its start, its middle, its end "and" its end beyond the end—which is acting to audiences under all conditions. In anticipation of this final end, there is at the end of every course what is known as the School Show—a public performance, in the theatre, of productions in which all the resources of students players and student technicians are integrated towards one artistic end. The Show has several performances, so that the differences between audiences may be appreciated and a little experience gained in the repeated playing of a part.

Part of the training in the acting school is devoted to improvisation with masks. These masks are made by students of the technical side shown here at work on them.

The "Old Vic" Theatre centre has started a school of classical theatre to cultivate the individual towards a good balance between the impersonal business of technique and the intensely personal business of inherent, sincere and natural talent. The British venture of a national theatre and school for actors should stimulate India to radiate the glow of freedom for national art and culture revival.

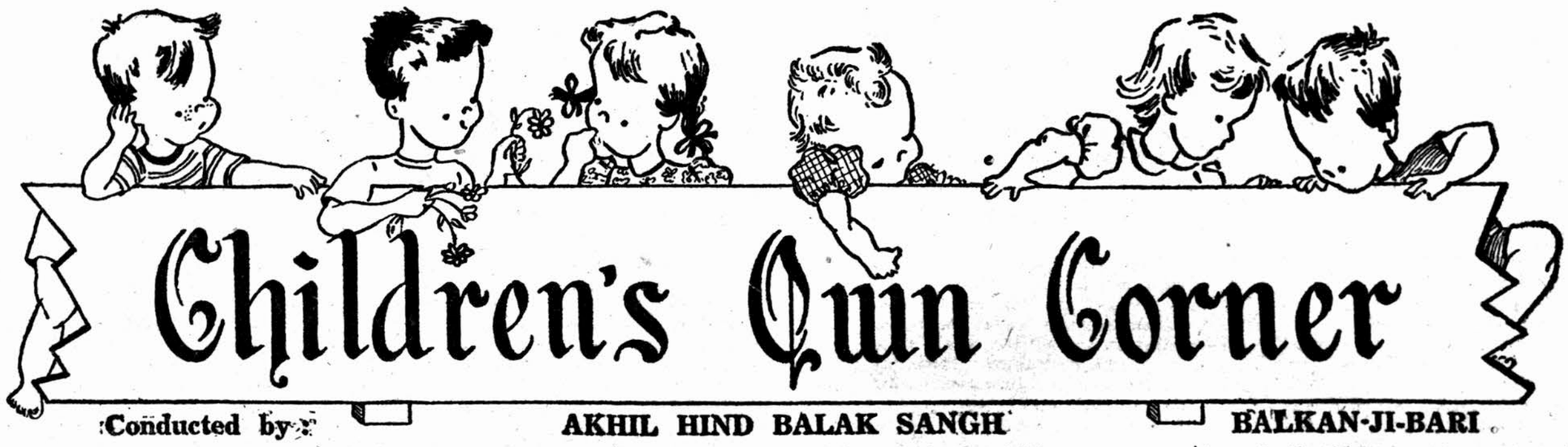
The advantage of having a technical wing working alongside the acting course, both related to an actual theatre is fairly obvious. There is no one skill of the theatre which can be fully learned in isolation from the others; and it is in the human business of the co-operation of all the crafts towards one creative end that theatre is raised to the level of a great art.

Frenchman's Initiative

The origination of the general method lies mainly with one person—Michael Saint-Denis, who came to Britain before the war and, despite his success and high reputation in Paris, adopted London as his artistic home. His reputation as a producer could hardly be higher, and his London Theatre Studio was known in the pre-war theatre world as the most progressive establishment of its kind. For his work with the French section of the B.B.C. during the war he earned the C.B.E. It is Michael Saint-Denis who was largely responsible for the founding of The Old Vic Theatre Centre, of which he is General Director.

The Director of the School itself is Glen Byam Shaw, who is in the top flight of British producers and is an authority on the production of Shakespeare. The third director is George Devine, actor and producer, who directs The Young Vic. The overall policy of the School is determined by these three and implemented by a permanent staff of six:—The Director of the School; the Assistant Directors of the Acting and the Technical Courses; a Director of Movement; a Director of Voice; and a Chief Instructor of the Technical Courses.

Only those closely associated with the venture know the hard work required to set it on its feet. It is now taking steps forward under the guidance of experienced men of unusual imagination, and fostered by the good dispensers of national support for the arts in Britain.



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

Shri Shonkin liked everything "just so". His shoes were as shiny as a mirror. His shirts were as white as angel-food cake. His blue suit was as smooth as cream.

And Shri Shonkin was just as fussy about his little cottage-bungalow. If a spack of dust blew in, he flew into a tizzy. He swept and dusted, and rubbed and polished until the dust blew right out again.

The yard around Shri Shonkin's bungalow was also neat as a pin. It was smooth as velvet and green.

BUT!

One morning, Shri Shonkin looked out of the window. He saw A DANDELION IN HIS FRONT YARD!

Yes, right smack in the middle of his neat, green lawn, was a BRIGHT.... YELLOW.....DANDELION!

Whence Came Dandelions?

"Oh my, oh my, oh my", said Shri Shonkin. "A yard should have grass in it, but never, never, never a dandelion!"

So he run out of his bungalow and pulled out the dandelion!

The next morning when he looked out of the window....THERE WAS ANOTHER DANDELION! It was just like the first one. And it was growing in almost the same spot!

Shri Shonkin went to the city. He brought some weed killer. He rushed home and sprayed it on the dandelion.

"That will fix you", said Shri Shonkin.

But the dandelion seemed to love the weed killer. The next morning when Shri Shonkin looked out of the window, there was the dandelion. It was TWICE AS BIG AS THE DAY BEFORE!

"Oh my, oh my, oh my," said Shri Shonkin. "Whatever shall I do?"

He asked the milkman. "What do you do about dandelion?"

"I pull them out", said the milkman.

"Oh dear", said Shri Shonkin, "I tried that, and it doesn't work".

He asked the postman. "What do you do about dandelion?"

"I spray them", said the postman, "with weed killer".

"Oh dear", said Shri Shonkin, "I tried that, and it doesn't work".

He asked the policeman. "What do you do about dandelions?"

"I cut them off close to the roots", said the policeman, "and then I eat "YOU EAT DANDELIONS?" said Shri Shonkin.

"Yes", said the policeman. "My wife makes dandelion salad. Umm, it is good!"

That Must Be Tried!

"My, my, my, said Shri Shonkin. "I must try that!"

He cut off the dandelion close to the roots He washed it. He cut it up into a salad. He covered it with salad dressing, and ate it.

It tasted simply wonderful!

"Oh my, oh my, oh my," said Shri Shonkin, "I hope another grows in my yard!"

The next morning Shri Shonkin got up very early. He looked out of the window. Sure enough, there was another dandelion growing in his yard. He went to the city and bought some lettuce seeds. He came home and planted the seeds around the dandelion.

Now Shri Shonkin has a salad garden right in the middle of his front yard. In the centre is a dandelion. All round it are lettuce plants. And everything is "just so".

ESPECIALLY THE DANDELION!

My One Rupee Coin

I have a rupee,
Now what shall I do?
I could buy a ball,
Or a doll for you!
I could buy a bull,
I could buy a bat,
I could buy a pet,
Or maybe a yat!
I could buy a soldier,
I could buy a gun,
March here and there,
And have lot o'fun!

Sage Saw

Diligence is the mother of good luck.

OVERSEAS HOLIDAYS AT EASTER

Nine hundred London teenagers will spend their Easter holidays in either Switzerland, Holland or Belgium this year. The overseas trips have been arranged by the School Journey Association of London under a London County Council scheme, and grants up to £5 (Rs. 67) are given to each child. The Association is made up of teachers who want children to understand the value of international friendship. They are also preparing a warm welcome for children from the Continent who will be visiting Britain.

THE THEATRE ON CANVAS

A recent London art exhibition proves that drama can be most stimulating subject for promoting free expression in children. The exhibition of "Children's Paintings of the Theatre" was presented by th London County Council in association with the Directors of the Old Vic and the Society for Education in art. The 75 pictures on view were selected from over 500 submitted, and represented work done in the course of their normal duties by boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 18.

Clothes That Grow Up With You

Parents may not have to worry so much in future about young people growing out of their clothes, for a London firm has designed garments which expand as a child grows.

This does not mean that girls will be leaving school in the dresses they wore in the prep: the new dresses are designed to allow of four years' growth of the persons inside them.

The girl's expanding dress is made of hard-wearing, non-fading material. The skirt has a double tuck which can be let down, and side bows at the waist which let out as the girl grows. The difficulty of sleeves that become too small is obviated by having large frill sleeves with deep armholes.

So far girls' clothes only have been made on these lines, but a director of the clothing firm is working on designs for boys' expanding clothes, too.

BOY

A boy is a piece of skin stretched over an appetite. A boy, if not washed too often, and if kept in a cool, quiet place after each accident, will survive broken bones, hornet's nests, swimming holes and five helpings of pie.

"Minneapolis Star Journal".

THE GREAT TREK

People in South Africa are moving north again as they did 100 years and more ago In the first eight months of this year more than 4,000 emigrants left the Union, for Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya, and Tanganyika. Last year 3,000 South Africans left for the same destinations.

This compares with the number of those who took part in what is called the Great Trek, from 1836-38, when between 5,000 and 10,000 Dutch-speaking South Africans who were dissatisfied with British Government left Cape Colony and—muzzle-loaders in hand—journeyed to the northern wilderness to establish independent republics there.

These early South African emigrants travelled across the trackless veld in wagons drawn by long teams of oxen, each wagon holding, as a rule, a complete Boer household with all their belongings. Before them lay lands held by the ferocious Zluus.

The modern trekkers have a more comfortable and less hazardous journey. This year 4313 of them travelled by train, or by car along excellent roads, and 826 travelled by sea. Nor did they leave the Union because they did not like its Government, but rather with the hope of improving their fortunes in the fast-developing new countries.

WISE SPEAKING

Be humble and gentle in your conversation; and of few words, I charge you; but always pertinent when you speak.

—WILLIAM PENN.

TIT BITS AND WITS

A village visitor said that Bombay traffic made an impression on him. He should have got out of his way.

A baby of six months has learned to float. The kind of child that will get to the top.

A lady flat-dweller says she always walks upstairs and never takes the lift. It would be heavy to carry.

People with low incomes will be able to have free lawsuits. Without clothing coupons.

Men's shoes have been reduced. Probably won't fit now.

Attempts are being made to abolish night baking. Why not night freezing?

Parents should see that a child does the work that he wants to do. Suppose he wants to play?

As Charles Kingsley wrote. The age of chivalry is never past so long as there is a wrong left unredressed on earth.

MAXIM TO MEMORISE

Haste makes waste and waste makes want.

WELL WORN

The shoes were very old but he took them to the shoe-repairer.

"Are these worth repairing?" he asked.

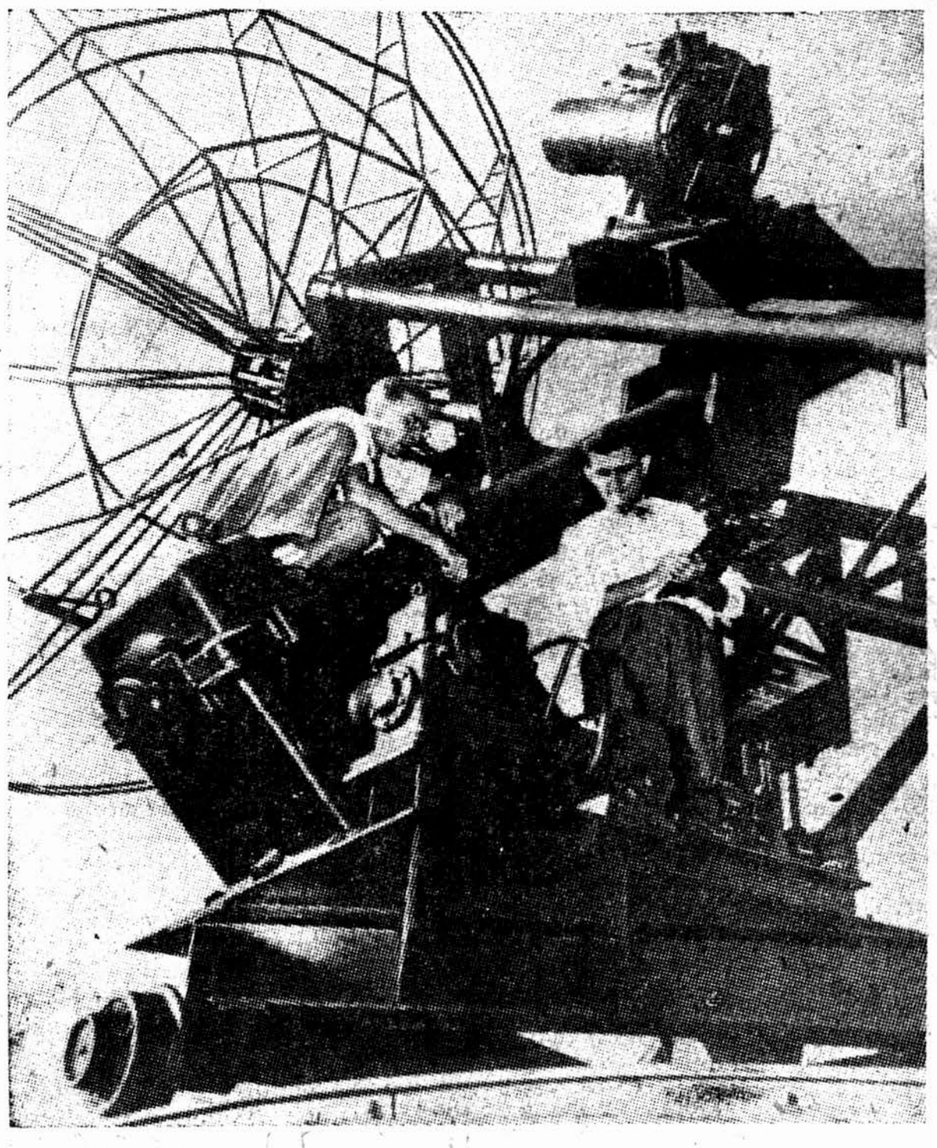
"Oh, yes!" replied the cobbler, "We can sole and heel them, and put on new uppers. The laces are quite good".

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

All boys and girls are most welcome to join the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms today from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be glad to hear from you always. And can he be of any service to you?JAI HIND!

RADIO TELESCOPE PROBES STATIC FROM SPACE



Static emanating from space is the subject of radio astronomy at Cornell University, a leading U.S. institution of higher learning at Ithaca, New York State. One machine being used in this project is an eight-ton radio telescope topped with a 17-foot saucer-shaped antenna. This apparatus, one of the few of its kind in the world, will follow the sun automatically to record solar noise, which consists of electro-magnetic energy that interferes with radio reception at ultra-high frequencies. The photo shows Charles L. Seeger (at left), professor of electrical engineering in the university's graduate school, and William E. Gordon, Director of the university's radio astronomy project, checking the polar axis drive mechanism which will automatically focus the apparatus on the sun.

ELECTRIC 'BRAIN' TO AID ATOM RESEARCH

AUBURN, ALABAMA,— A NEW ELECTRIC BRAIN, BUILT BY COLLEGE STUDENTS AT THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, MAY HELP TO CLEAR ONE OF THE BOTTLENECKS OF ATOMIC SCIENCE. IT IS ALREADY IN USE FOR CANCER RESEARCH.

The instrument, called "the brain", resembles against switchboard and will be used to calculate swiftly the atomic arrangement of various chemicals. Hitherto this work on mathematical equations as applied to atomic patterns has required from a few weeks to several years. The penicillin pattern, for example, took four years

A young physicist Dr Gaymond Pepinsky, aided by students in the physics department at the Institute, designed and built the device It occupies 600 square feet of floor space, and is a combination of a giant adding machine and a television screen.—USIS.

U. S. Plan For Celebrating Goethe's Anniversary

PLANS are being made in the United States for a Goethe Bicentennial celebration to be held at Aspen, Calorado, June 27-July 17, Chancellor Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago reveals.

Describing the 18th century poet-philosopher, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe as "a universal man," Hutchins says that the celebration commemorating the 200th anniversary of his birth will be "a project in world community" attended by representative leaders from many countries.

The celebration will be sponsored by th. Goethe Bicentennial Foundation, of which Hutchins is chairman, and former President of the United States Herbert Hoover is honorary chairman. Much of the programme will be devoted to discussions on natural science contemporary civilization, social thought, religion, literature and Goethe's contributions to the western world. Noted performers are to play the music that inspired Goethe or tha. was inspired by his work. Dmitri Mitropoulos, the conductor, and the Minneapolis (Minnesota) Symphony Orchestra already have been engaged for the event.

Hutchins says that the Bicentennial will re-emphasize the importance of humanistic studies "at a time when science and technology are on the crest of such a high wave." He refers to Goethe not only as a universal man in his interest in literature, science, art and philosophy, but describes him as "also a universal man in the sense that he never was detained by national boundaries," believing in the ability of all individuals to be genuinely free. Goethe was interested in the humanities, Hutchins says, but he "was also a scientist and yet understood the role of the scientist in relation to other fields and other aspects of life."

The Foundation's directors include 25 prominent men, such as authors Thomas Mann and Thornton Wilder; publishers Marshal Field and George Shuster, and the composer and conductor Bruno Walter. The Foundation plans to publish a 10-volume edition of Goethe's most important works in modern English translation. Two volumes are due to be completed this year.

PHOTO CONTEST IN U. S.

Amateur photographers from the United States and 24 other countries submitted 51,038 entries in a recent $60,000 prize contest conducted by "Popular Photography Magazine" in New York City. The contest was the second largest in United States camera history. The largest was the Kodak Company's $100,000 international contest held in 1931.

The two top prizes of $5,000 each in the recent contest were won by A. Aubrey Bodine, Baltimore (Maryland) "Sun" photographer for a black and white print of oyster fishermen, and Wellington Lee, owner of a Chinese laundry in New York, for a colour photograph of posed ballet dancers. For both colour and black and white prints other prizes of $2,500, $1,000, $500 and $250 were given. Smaller awards ranged from $25 to $100. All were in the form of United States Savings Bonds.

The 110 prize-winning entries are currently being exhibited at the Rockefeller Centre Museum of Science and Industry in New York. Duplicate sets will be shown in other major American cities.

(Continued from Col. 4)

ing room. There is not a single Indian language paper on the table. The reading room is not only for the use of foreigners but also for Indians. In fact, the overwhelming majority of the visitors are Indians. The previous regime might have been disdainful of Indian language newspapers. But this attitude will be an outrage in the present times. From a look at the reading room a foreigner may well conclude India has no language of its own.

If a general inquest were held on the working of India House since independence, the verdict perhaps would be that good many things have been done to give it the Indian character But much still rmains to be done. Processes of Indianisation could be expedited and expenditure reduced. The enthusiasm to serve India may not be lacking, but the tendency to stick to old mechanism persists

Inquest On India House

((From Our London Correspondent))

AN INQUEST on the finances of India House in London should not mean reflection on any one. There cannot be any doubt about the burning patriotism of the High Commissioner or his colleagues, but patriotism in itself is no guarantee that funds are always spent in conformity with all reasonable demands of public economy, especially when India House was formerly run by a bureaucracy notorious for its extravagance.

Increased Personnel

There is little visible evidence of a departure from lavish standards of the former extravagant regime. With the addition of activities the personnel of India House perforce had to be increased. This means increase in expenditure at rates which the opponents of the old regime used to criticise. The basic structure of India House being the same, much of the criticism of pre-Independence days, still holds good. With sufficient reason it may be argued that the Indian Administration, with its more urgent pre-occupations, cannot be expected to take up the question of expenditure immediately But it is growing at a terrific rate and much of which is perhaps, unavoidable. But as expenditure in foreign country involves the drain of national wealth, in a large or small measure, it would be wise to hold a scrutiny, with a view to finding ways and means of effecting economy. The present expenditure would have shocked Dadabhai and Gokhale, and they would have been seriously disturbed unless assured by a careful examination that every penny spent was a penny spent in the vital interest of India. It is not always remembered that ours is a poor country, a large majority of people having little or no means of keeping body and soul together No one denies the duty of the State as a model employer to keep its employees in comfort or to provide for their old age. But a scrutiny will perhaps not fail to show that there is ample room for less lavish salaries and allowa. . The dignity and character of India House will not depend on the number of Rolls Royces it possesses or other spectacular devises. It wlil depend on the character of the men who are charged with the conduct of its affairs. And it can be stated that the present High Commissioner is a person of great talents and has created deep impression by his keen intellect.

Advent Of India House

The post of the High Commissioner for India in Britain was created in 1920 in order to take over the work of an agency character from the Secretary of State for India. His office, for about ten years was located in two rented houses in Grosvenor Gardens. As its activities expanded, the Government of India decided to have a permanent building and as a result of this decision, India House was built at the cost of £324,000. The exterior of the building does not bear the mark of Indian architecture, but an attempt appears to have been made to capture the spirit of India. Indian timbers were used by the then administration and the building does afford material proof of the decorative and utilitarian value of Indian timbers. But the fact is rarely brought to the notice of foreign visitor. In any case, even though the interior of the building had captured the spirit of India, the outlook of the administration was Beauracratic. I remember that when in 1935 I called at the House for a note certifying that I was a correspondent of an Indian newspaper, for submission to the Ethiopian Embassy, for purposes of visa to Abyssinia where I was asked by my paper to proceed, I found it reluctant to oblige, though I produced my passport and cable instructions from my office. Only when I sharply pointed out to the officer concerned that it was the business of the House to render help in cases like mine, he produced the note in a few minute. Such an incident can never occur here today though there are still many persons in the High Commissioner's office who cannot deviate from the old bureaucratic tradition. Only the other day when I called at the office of the Public Relations Officer for a photograph of the House, a member of his staff went out of his way to be unhelpful. Indeed, he did everything to dissuade his chief from obliging. Fortunately Sardar Khushwant Singh, Press Attache, refused to be dominated by red tape. Undoubtedly there are many officers here who are like to be of service; but there are many others who are reluctant either to show initiative or assume responsibility. Though new blood has been injected into the establishment, there are still many, stalwarts who cooperated with the old regime in its strange adventure. All these either lack the capacity or willingness to adjust themselves to new conditions but habits of years take time to die. That is, perhaps, the reason why there are complaints and grouses about the functioning of the India House. But there is little doubt that the majority of Indians in Britain look to India House as their own establishment, though many wish and hope it would give many more demonstrations of the changes that have occurred in India's political status.

Other Activities

The activities of India House, before the declaration of Independence were largely those relating to Accounts, Education, Stores, Trade etc. Since Independence, it has not only to carry out these activities in many cases on large scale, but those of an Embassy too. This naturally means increase of work. Before independence it employed about 600 persons. Today over a thousand persons are there. Goods worth millions of pounds are bought for the Government of India. Private firms are also rendered considerable help.

The staff is partly recruited in India and partly in Britain. Those recruited in India get nearly double the salary of those recruited here even though doing substantially the same work. This is not an innovation. It is a legacy from the past. Those recruited in India in addition get handsome house or overseas allowances of course men and women working overseas may be entitled to some allowance, but this does not mean that the allowances should be lavish. In any case allowances must fit in with the general economy of the country. One of the charges levelled at the former administration was that it paid exorbitant salaries and allowances. It is also doubtful if even the increase in the volume of the work fully justifies the doubling of the staff. For instance, there are no less than 20 persons in the Publicity Department. If considerations of economy had been kept foremost in mind ways might have been found to manage the job with less unwieldy establishment. A person conscious of India's poverty cannot but feel concerned at the millins of pounds spent here. A scrutiny might put their minds at ease. We have no reason to believe that there is conscious deliberate extravagance or waste of money. But the sets up being a growth of the old one there is danger that considerations of economy might not be fully kept in mind.

A 'Dry' House

Whatever the future of temperance reform in India, so far as India House is concerned, it has been dry since independence. Cocktail parties, attraction of the past regime, have been swept away with it. But coffee and tea parties are fairly frequent. The canteen has been given a new look and spilt in two classes. What amount the renovation of the canteen has cost is not known but considering the high wages prevalent in this country, the amount could not be very small. Any way it should result in the increased happiness of those who patronise the canteen, provided the food is satisfactory to their palate. The one thing that needs new look, and has not been given a new look, is the read-

(Continued in Col. 3)

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the leading technical institutions in the United States, is located at Cambridge, Massachusetts. It opened classes for students in 1865 in leased quarters over a store in nearby Boston, with a staff of ten teachers "to provide a full course of scientific studies and practical exercises" to a student body of 69 young men. Its present buildings on the bank of the Charles River were possible through gifts from public-spirited citizens. The photo shows the campus of the Institute with the dome of the library at the upper left.

Award To U. S. Writers For Creative Work

A NEW SERIES of biographical and analytical books on American writers, "THE AMERICAN MEN OF LETTERS SERIES" started last year by the publishing house of William Sloane Associates (New York City), recently won the seventh annual Carey-Thomas Award for creative publishing. The award was established by the magazine, "PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY", in 1942 in honour of two early American publishers.

Thus far, two books have appeared in the series: "HENRY DAVID THOREAU" by Joseph Wood Krutch and "EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON" by Emery Neff. More than 20 volumes are in preparation by such authors as Mark Van Doren, John Berryman, Lionel Trilling and Margaret Marshall, who conceived the idea for the series.

Among the Americans to be treated in the series are Mark Twain, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas Jefferson, James Whitcomb Riley, Herman Melville, Henry James, William James, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Hart Crane, William Cullen Bryant, James Fenimore Cooper and Francis Parkman. The next book in the series to be published will be Van Doren's "NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE".

Honourable mentions went to the MacMillan Company for the publication of "LITERARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES" and to the W. B. Saunders Company for the pub lication of "SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE HUMAN MALE". The HISTORY was compiled by an editorial board directed by Robert E. Spiller and including Willard Thorp, Thomas H. Johnson and Henry Seidel Canby. Sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation with supplementary aid from the Amrican Council of Learned Societies, the American Philosophical Society and several universities, it includes the work of 48 contributors in its three volumes. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR is based on research conducted by Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey and his associates, Wardell B. Pomeroy and Clyde E. Martin, of Indiana University (Bloomington). It is the first in a series of studies supported by the National Research Council with Rockefeller Foundation Funds. The second volume is to appear next year.

Let us talk it over —

Educating girls has not rendered easier, as it was expected to do, the task of finding a groom for them. But with their entry into various professions and careers, it may reasonably be hoped that this all important problem of mate selection will become at least somewhat easier.

There are of course fellows who will ask as to why such girls (in careers) should continue to rate as "all important" the selection of a husband like women of old who had little education and were not equipped for making an independent earning. That was understandable in their case, because they were entirely dependent upon the sweet pleasure of the husband. Not so the emancipated women of today.

Quite true, sirs, I would say. However, that is precisely why the issue becomes all the more serious. For, the educated woman has certain expectations of her life's partner and unless there is a possibility of these being fulfilled, she feels, that marriage would prove unhappy experience. The unlettered and submissive women of previous generations did accept as gospel truth whatever the husband said while the educated wife of today wants to assert her own ideas. This often leads to domestic crisis and re-ations between husband and wife become strained. Apart from hurting the couple, such disharmony has serious effects upon the children who, at times, develop into "problem children"! And worst of all, the blame for this unhappy development is laid at the door of women's education!

* * *

To say the least this is a fallacious reasoning. The fault does not lie with education but the wrong values we have been attaching to it. In the case of boys, education was given for the sake of securing a job. Similarly with girls it was encouraged to raise their price in the matrimonial market. This created a peculiar psychology and it was only natural if the educated girl was concerned more with the salary of the prospective husband than anything else.

The scheme seemed to work wonderfully but that was only in the beginning. Soon our universities began turning out hundreds of graduates every year and there was a glut in the market of educated young men and women as well. The former had to face unemployment and the latter disappointment as it was no longer possible to get a fat-salaried husband for every educated girl. She had to be content with the next best or at times keep cooling her heels till someone came along!

Much water has flowed down the Ganges since then and educated women themselves are entering the rough and tumble of the world of jobs. They now know what it means to get a job and keep it. With this novel experience they are becoming more prone to take a realistic view of life and it would not be wrong to expect them to be more sympathetic while choosing their man. This business of making a correct choice has been evading solution all those years, however, one should not be accused of over-optimism if one were to say that the new social set-up will mark a happy beginning.

In these changed conditions women get many chances of meeting young men. Such opportunities are more valuable than meeting them socially. At functions and parties one is in one's best clothes and one's attempts to put on best appearance are successful because the period is short. The reverse of it is true in the work-a-day atmosphere of office life. Young men and women see each other day after day and get opportunities of observing one another's behaviour in contingencies. This closer contact does not leave much room for artificiality and gives a deeper insight into the person's character and nature which is most essential.

—Leela

TOUGHER MARRIAGE TESTS TO PREVENT DIVORCES

With America's divorce rate steadily mounting, the legal profession is taking the lead in an attempt to stabilize marriage says a writer in "The Magazine Digest" Judge Paul W. Alexander, of Toledo, in his role of spokesman for The American Bar Association's committee on family life, declares:

"We require the doctor to train for years and pass a rigid examination before we permit him to do things to an individual which may affect that individual's physical and mental health. The lawyer, the minister, the teacher, all have to prove their qualifications before entering upon their respective careers

"Yet when an individual presents himself at the marriage license bureau to enter upon a career that is bound to have a profound effect upon the life of the other individual, upon his children and upon the future of society—about all that we require of him that he pass a blood test to show that he is free from syphilis. And this in only some states"

As a solution to the alarming increase in divorce—at the present rate soon one out of every two marriages will end on the rocks—some of the divorce-court jurists are proposing a thorough overhauling of the marriage laws. They believe that the answer is not easier divorce but tougher marriage. As Judge Alexander sums up his viewpoint in the 'Journal of the American Judicature Society':

"Inasmuch as it often requires a higher degree of understanding and countless other skills and virtues to make a success of marriage, why is it illogical for the state to require preparation for this career, as it does for the careers of professional men?... The state has an interest in the marriage and is adversely affected by marriage failure. It therefore appears to have the right and possibly even the duty to establish proper prerequisites—including pre-marital education—before sanctioning a marriage."

Judge Alexander calls himself "really a sort of public mortician. In the past 11 years I have presided over the final obsequies of 22,000 dead marriages."

Six-Lesson Course

Among the proposals which he and other lawyers have praised is that by Judge John A. Sbharbaro o fChicago, who would make compulsory a six-lesson pre-marriage course in problems of love, sex, and marriage..

Several large cities, such as Detriot and San Fransisco, now have marriage clinics where prospective brides and bridegrooms are given free instruction and advice If they so desire, they can attend a season's course of lectures, after which they have an excellent idea of what lies ahead; the pitfalls as well as the pleasures of marriage

POLICEWOMAN Margaret Alderton, one of the four Canterbury Policewomen who are performing traffic duty in the City's main street. The girls, ex-A.T.S. and W.A.A.Fs maintain that they carry out any police duties performed by ma

Here is how Judge Sbarbaro defends the compulsory marriage-education plan:

'This may sound like a radical suggestion to you. What right, you may say, does the state nave to interfere with your desire to get married when you please? There is only one answer: when the rights of the indidivual become a threat to society, they must be controlled by social legislation.....Divorse, with its threat to more than half of the homes in our country, has become an ulcerous growth which is eating the heart of the American way of life....

"My proposal is that, in addition to a certificate showing freedom from venereal disease, all applicants for marriage licenses should be required to present a certificate showing that they have completed a course of premarital training, under the auspices of the state."

Judge Sbarbaro believes that the course should be completed about 60 days prior to issuance of the licence. This would be a further curb on hasty marriages, and would allow time for the lessons learned in the course to "sink in."

Perhaps the most telling argument in favour of such instruction is the actual record of the marriage course which Dr. Noel Keys gives at the University of California. In six years Dr. Keys's lectures have been attended by more than 10,000 students. He has not heard of a single marriage failure in any case where both husband and wife have taken his course.

Another successful course was that in pre-marital instruction given by the late Bishop Richard T. Loring, of Springfield Ill. ('Magazine Digest,' July, 1948, "Why Bishop Loring's Couples Stay Married".) His course covered instruction in the sexual side of marriage, the economic side, the spiritual side, and personality adjustment. Bishop Loring, a trained psychologist, also gave each couple who came to him a marriage suitability test. Of the 300 marriages he performed, only one in 40 ended in divorce—a rate of success 14 times higher than the national average.

A practical compulsory course, Judge Sbarbaro believes, should cover these six subjects:

Economic Adjustments

Many a marriage has failed because of disagreements over who should spend the money. The wife may have been earning a salary before marriage. If she gives up her job, she finds that she is dependent on her husband's pay check. To many a woman, this position is a cause of resentment.

Even if she continues working, the married woman's budget is no longer of her own exclusive making, and there are expenses to be shared. In any event, for both the man and woman, marriage brings financial problems and the need for co-operative planning.

The marriage of Joan and William had its first setback when William came home and announced proudly that he had bought a new car. The down payment had taken a good chunk of their savings, and the instalments would require another dol. 50 a month.

When Joan protested that she wasn't consulted, he explained that he wanted the new car to be a surprise. "But I went to share surprise', she answered, "when I have to help pay for them by a cut in my household budget. Or is the real reason this: that you're the lord and master, who believes he has the right to decide everything himself?"

In retaliation, she bought a new fur coat. Within a year the couple ended up in a debt and mutual blame-placing, ready to call it quits. Family finance problems should have been thereshed out before the wedding.

In-Law Problem

Rev. Dr. Randolph Ray in his book Marriage a Serious Business declares: "More divorces are caused by the interference of in-laws or by the necessity of having the parents.... living with their married sons and daughters than from any other cause."

Sometimes the interfering in-law can be spotted in advance. Dr. Ray tells of one elaborate wedding in which the bride's mother made all the arrangements, over her daughter's objections. Then, on the wedding day, the mother held up the ceremony for a full hour, while the wedding march went on and on, until her new hat arrived from the milliner.

It wasn't until a year-and-a-half later that the groom even spoke to his mother-in-law. Premartial education about the in-law broblem—and the facing of the situation with the parents—would have avoided months of later unpleasantness.

The Physical Side Of Marriage

Sexual compatibility does not come naturally. It is the result of (a) proper psysiological information, which can be obtained nowadays in most good books on marriage; and (b) the right psychological basis, or the establishment of the mental factors that go into harmony in marriage.

The marriage of Helen and Barry became a casualty because of dou-

[Continued on page 25]

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—APPROACH MADE BY GOVERNMENT—ARTISTIC CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES—MINISTERS' VIEWS ON FILM—COPYRIGHT OF MUSIC COMPOSITIONS—LIBRARY A CULTURAL CENTRE—INFERIORITY COMPLEX VS. TALENT.

The Cottage and Village Industries Exhibition, which was inaugurated by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, India's Minister for Industries in Bombay on March 11 is a laudable venture of the All-India Women's Conference. This exhibition has brought together, under a single roof, products of cottage industries from different parts of the country. In it the citizens of Bombay have got an opportunity to study the relics of India's industrial system and the basis of her economy.

AIMS OF EXHIBITION

Although the exhibition succeeds in emphasising its aims in spite of the obvious limitations, one feels that it could have been organised in a better and more effective manner. Speaking recently at an industrial exhibition at Bangalore, Dr. Sir C. V. Raman remarked that such exhibitions should not merely be a delight to the feminine eye, but should be a perfect medium of visual objctive education. Education of visitors should be the principal aim of exhibitions. Visitors should gain knowledge and not merely momentary delight.

In the Cottage and Village Industries Exhibition, exhibits are arranged according to crafts, so that every craft shows its local distinctions and a variety of designs of its products. Information regarding the centres of various crafts, raw material, process of manufacture, conditions of trade and population of craftsmen ought to have been considered by the organisers as a useful guide to visitors. It should have been made a feature of every state. The fact, that every craft has a history behind it and some knowledge to impart to visitors, should not have been missed.

SPECIALISED INDUSTRIES

Musical instruments make a specialised industry, but the same has been hitherto neglected by the Government and non-official agencies. India has her own music and musical industry. The instruments are manufactured according to certain scientific and musical principles. Manufacturers, whatever be the level of their general education are more or less conversant with such principles and have, thereby, been able to ensure regular supply of instruments to musicians. The musical industry is distributed all over the country but it is badly in need of encouragement.

The toy industry, if judged by the designs of the available example is typically Indian. The designs are to some extent, reminiscent of the distinctive character of India's art-traditions. They reflect the social conditions in which they were evolved and indicate the purpose which the toys were expected to fulfil. The toy industry has yielded much of its field to foreign products and has, thus, suffered a heavy loss in competition. Foreign toys are not necessarily made to satisfy the specific needs of indian childhood. If reorganised in the light of the indigenions art and cultural traditions and actual requirement of children, the toy industry will make India self-contained and will, thereby, save money drained by foreign countries.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, in his inaugural address, took particular note of the progressive diminution in the country's wealth of cottage industries. Proceeding he acknowledged that it is the task of the National Government to take all possible steps for this preservation, and then he referred to the declared policy of the Government of India to give every help to and encourage the development of small-scale and cottage industries.

The Government, said Dr. Mooker... has set up, an All India Cottag... dustries Board, for the sake of i... menting its policy. He indicated t... the actual planning and execution of schemes on the basis of the Board's recommendations is left to the Provincial Governments, and then he stressed the need of perfect co-ordination between the Government machinery, private organisations and trade interests.

Emporia and institutions for research and training are also needed in modern times for industrial development; and the Government has placed them in its schemes for the development of cottage industries. Now the questions which arise in this connection are there. Will emporia, exhibitions and museums suffice to create demand for cottage products? Will research and training ensure market for them?

CONFLICTING FACTORS

Cottage industries began losing ground with the arrival of the machine and the machine has come to stay as the motive power of a large number of industries. The Government is, therefore, faced with the difficult task of developing mechanised industry and of at least stabilising cottage industries which have survived. It has to effect reconciliation between two conflicting factors. The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram said at Koni last month that cottage industries play a vital role and that on no account can they be ignored from planned economy. He then added that, as complimentary to heavy industries, cottage industries cannot be overlooked.

In spite of such professions, one is constrained to conclude that so far the exact allocation of cottage industries in the country's new industrial set-up is not clearly defined. No measures for the development of such industries are likely to achieve full success as long as vagueness about their position in modern industrial India continues. To create a demand for cottage products should be the principal aim of every scheme for their development. The producers will derive the benefits of training and research, but they must have a guarantee of market for their wares. For the promotion of cottage industries, the Government should, first of all, proceed fix the frontiers of machine. chine.

ART-INDUSTRIES

Cottage industries of the artistic type form a special and large variety. They are concrete and vivid expres...ions of India's creative genius, but ...eople have little admiration for ... because they are not trained to ...preciate Indian art in its different mediums. In order to create a demand for such products, it is necessary that the people should be trained, in the course of education, to appreciate art; and that they should have no alternatives in shape of parallel products of the Indian mechanised industry or in foreign imports. For the sake of achieving this object, cottage products must retain their typical Indian designs and the standards of the training of craftsmen and designers should as a rule, be Indian.

For economic reasons, art should be treated as an industry, and on the same account architecture and sculpture should be regarded as cottage industries. It was not the machine but the ignorance af the people which has killed these two important art-industrie . Now the National Government should be the first patron of cottage products and art industries like architecture and sculpture. The Government should set an example to the people by accepting Indian standards of architecture and sculpture for its constructional projects and by offering employment to the descendants of the builders of ancient India. It should also buy cottage products in preference to machine-made goods where both are available.

"JUSTICE OF JEHANGIR".

By J. A. Bablani.

THE INDIAN FILM

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting gave timely advice to representatives of the Indian Motion Picture Association in Bombay to look upon their calling as something vital to the development of national life and culture. He asked them to make the profit motive subserve the higher cause of the welfare of the people. Film producers have themselves realised the necessity of now leaving the beaten track. They have not yet risen to the occasion because they are not able to change their outlook.

The Education Minister of Madras, Mr. T. S. Avinashlingam had an occasion to speak to the Cine-Technicians' Association of South India a few days ago. He said that the members of the profession from the lowest actor to the highest technician should have the strength, courage and self-respect to refuse to take part in any film or show which may be derogatory to themselves or to others. Deploring the present state of affairs in the industry, be remarked that there are people who think that with money they can get men and women to produce any picture however low it may be. The Minister appealed to the conscience and national sentiment of the artists. Cine-artists can contribute, not a little, to the improvement of the Indian film if they realise that their work is a part of national service and not a mercenary interest.

COMMENDABLE MOVE

According to a news from Los Angelos, Igor Stravinsky, a composer has shown what should be the reaction of a composer to the misuse of his music by any party. He has charged that a Music Corporation has adapted one of his compositions into a popular song. Stravinsky said in a quarter of a million dollar damage suit that he does not want his music descending to juke box level without his permission. Every composer should be expected to be equally sensitive and determined to see that the integrity of his music is preserved at any rate. Haridas, Tansen, Soordas and others of India are not alive to voice their protest against the vulgarisation of their compositions by ill-informed executants. The State should assume and exercise the copyright of the music of masters, who are dead.

In this direction, the Government of Madras is reported to have made a commendable move. It is taking over the rights in respect of reproduction by sound recording or broadcasting devices, of the songs, poems and other compositions and works of the late Poet Bharati. The Premier of Madras declared in a message in this connection that with such an arrangement the Government and the people have become trustees of the legacy left by the board of freedom. Trusteeship, by the State, of the literary, poetic, musical and dramatic legacy of dead masters is a principle of high national significance; and the same ought to be accepted by the Central and Provincial Governments.

TOUGHER MARRIAGE TO PREVENT DIVORCES

(Continued from page 24)

ble disability. Barry, deeply religious, believed that sex was sinful, and he never was able to overcome his feeling of guilt. Helen, a resentful feminist, saw in physical union a male plot to subjugate her.

Intelligent pre-marital education might have given both a more wholesome viewpoint and saved the marriage.

Basic information on the rearing of a family, and the fundamentals of child psychology and understanding.

On the rearing of a family and the fundamentals of child psychology and understanding.

The alarming effects of divorce on children of broken marriage. Some couples may protest that child-rearing and divorce effects are subjects to discuss after marriage, not before. But Judge Sbarbaro has found that many couples who had never discussed the problems of having a family were totally unprepared to meet those problems when they arose.

THE PART OF THE SCHOOL AND THE CHURCH IN THE HOME, AND THE NECESSITY FOR A SATISFACTORY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND YOUTH LEADERS. Some authorities would LEADERS. Some authorities would enlarge this topic to cover the entire field of family relations with the community.

Knowing all these six subjects in advance of marriage would undoubtedly prevent many divorces. But knowledge alone is not enough. Marriage counsellors are continually appalled at the number of divorce-seekers who know all the answers better than the cousellors. The one thing they lacked was the desire, or determination, to make the marriage succeed.

The desire to succeed, plus the knowledge of how to do it, usually means a happy, enduring marriage.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

CONGRESS M.L.AS' CRITICISM OF GOVT.

The Congress Members' criticism of their own Party Government in the Dominion Parliament raises some fundamental issues In the first analysis, the criticism demonstrates an utter failure of the Chief Whip to manage the House. The chief function of the Whip is "to make a house, to keep a House and cheer the Minister." Primarily his business is to secure the passing of Government motion with the least delay and difficulty. "The mailed fist is seldom, if ever, employed The efficient whip, to change the metaphor, rides his horse with free rein, and uses his whip only to keep off the flies. Persuasion tips his tongue whenever he talks.'

It was a real feat of the Congress whip to win divisions for his party when it was in a minority and was His Majesty's Opposition. His work should be extremely light in a House without an opposition and packed with Government's supporters. To have the Government badgered by its own party and, instead of cheering them, render the lot of Ministers extremely miserable should demonstrate the inaptitude of the Government's whip. The ex-Congress President Acharya Kripalani proved to be the bitterest critic of the Treasury Benches during the Budget debate. When questioned, he is reported to have revealed that notwithstanding the views he was known to hold, the Government Whip had been repeatedly urging him to speak Acharyajee and Whip Sahib nearly came to blows after the Party meeting. One unescapable conclusion that could be drawn is that the Whip has not been able to manage the House and keep the members in good humour. It is discipline which brought the Congress Party to the top of ladder today. It will be the lack of discipline, which may bring it down. The Ministers and the Government must have party support to retain their position. The Party criticism may ripen into opposition and may lead to the fall of the Government itself. Lobby view is that the Prime Minister should seriously examine the Party organisation to ensure its smooth working.

The gate crashing by the Chief Whip to answer questions on behalf of the absent Ministers, is another factor contributing to the ridicule of the Government. The Whip reads the answers, supplied to him by the officials of the Department. It is, however, the supplementaries which test the ability of a Minister. Here the Whip finds himself at sea. Amidst laughter in which he joins himself, the Whip asks for notice, whenever supplementaries are put to him. According to Parliamentary practice, the questions relating to an absentee Minister are postponed till such time as he himself is able to attend to them. The Prime Minister should put an end to the acrobatics of the Chief Whip, it is urged here.

Congress Party Discipline

The second issue relates to the Congress Party itself The discipline in the Party as reported earlier, is weakening.

There are complaints about functioning of the Ministries. How has the Congress Parliamentary Board functioned to inquire into these complaints?

The fact is that the Congress organisation was created as a war machine to fight the British. The Congressmen do not yet realize that it is their own party which is in office today. Habituated to attack the Government, they continue their old traditional outlook and behaviour, although the character and composition of the Government has undergone a complete change. It is imperative for the Congress leaders to refashion their organisation to suit the changed conditions.

Some Congress Members hold that, by offering criticisms, they are making up for an organised opposition, which is lacking in the House and which is a condition precedent to the proper functioning of the Parliamentary democracy, it is claimed here. This is a lame argument used as an umbrella to cover other reasons. Firstly an opposition means an alternative Government. The so called Congress opposition has no will or personnel to replace the present rulers of India. At its best, it has provided some Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

Attack On Ministers

Secondly, under a Parliamentary democracy even the Opposition behaves responsively. It does not, for example, make wild accusations and allegations against services, as it is often indulged in, by Congressmen in the Union Parliament. This brings me to a very important issue, namely, the position of non-Congress Ministers in the Cabinet vis-a-vis Congress Party. It may be a pure accident or design that the non-Congress Ministers are sharing the most arduous responsibility in the Government. The Ministries of Finance, Transport, Industry and Supply, Commerce, Defence and Law are held by non-Congress Ministers. They are men of proved ability. It is, however, they who often come in for the most devastating attack. Mr. Sidhwa's facial expression becomes harsher when he puts his supplementaries to non-Congress Ministers.

The new procedure for the disposal of budget estimates should demonstrate another weakness of the present position. Under the present scheme days are allotted for discussion of the estimates relating to each Ministry. The day opens with the speaker moving all the demands relating to a Ministry, after which the Minister in charge makes a statement reviewing the year's work of his Ministry and advancing reasons for his proposals for grants. A general discussion follows, culminating in the Minister's reply to the debate and voting down of all the demands. The old practice of moving cut motions to raise discussions to effect economies or to censure the administration has been abandoned. Technically, the non-Congress Members, who have tabled cut motions, can move them. In face of the Congress steam roller, they find themselves in an utterly helpless position.

MOUNT EVEREST OF MUSIC

(Continued from page 3)

Mohan Palekar. The latest exponents of his school are Nasiruddin Khan, Padmavati Shaligram, G. T. Tilak, Wamanrao Sadolikar and M. S. Kanetkar.

The latter part of Alladiya Khan's was not happy. Manjee Khan, his eldest son, was the chip of the old block. But he died in the prime of his youth. Had he lived longer, Manjee Khan would have been the greatest musicians of our time.

Died In Nineties

Alladiya Khan died in his nineties. He had outlived his music, and it is said that he passed his last days in the depth of poverty. But a public purse came to him—albeit a bit late—and with his passing away on the 16th March 1946, the older race of great musicians also died away.

I can do no better than quote the Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar who described Alladiya Khan as "the Mount Everest of Music." Indeed it was so. The unapproachable Himalayan grandeur of his voice, his inimitable style, and above all the flowing ease of his melody happily synthesized with the majestic flow and the limpidity of the Ganga, and has left a lingering but indelible impress on the finer chords of emotion that lull into sublime ecstasy.

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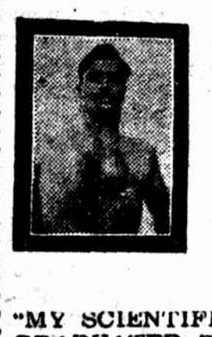

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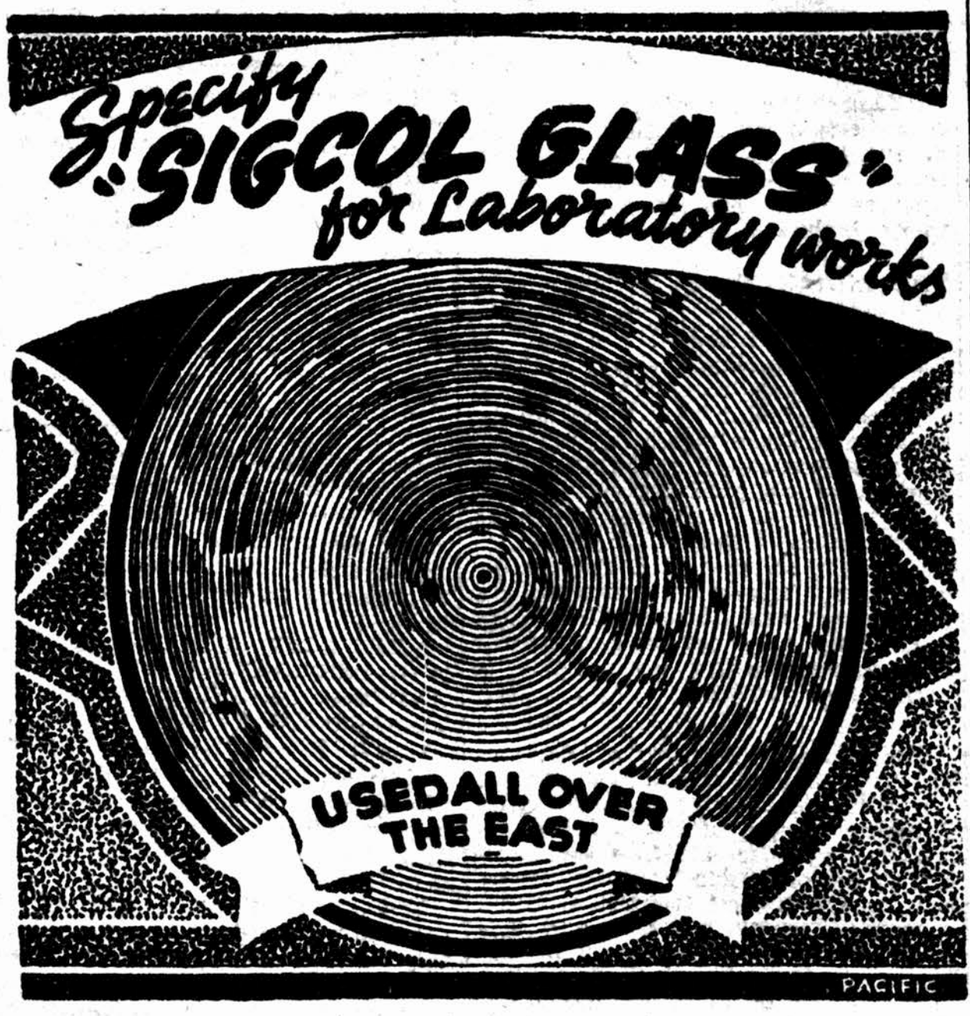

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Our Short Story

The Spy Was A Lieutenant

By V. Varadarajan

THEY SAT in the exclusive Dress Circle seats—just the three of them. He was in an immaculate army uniform and a crown and a star adorned his shoulders. She was elegant and full of poise—just the right shade to make her distinguished. And the third was a child, four or five years old, a boy smartly turned out in a velvet suit.

Just as they settled down the lights went out. He gazed at the screen without evincing any interest. The newsreel was on and was off. A cartoon and a documentary short followed and then a couple of trailers. Then the main picture started. It was a spy story—"straight from the secret files of the F.B.I." The newspapers had termed it sensational—anything that came out of Hollywood cannot be anything but that, he thought.

His thoughts wandered though he tried to concentrate on the screen. He frowned as his thoughts flew. Characters on the screen appeared to hold no interest for him. He was looking straight ahead of him but his vision was blurred. As he shook his head gently to get a clearer view he saw the scene change. There appeared before him a scene which he had so often visualized in his mind's eye. The background was an army camp and a rectangular tent occupied the forefront. He saw himself approach the tent—he was only a Captain and it was eighteen months before.

* * *

Opening the flap door the Captain entered the O.C.'s room.

"Good evening, Sir", he said deferentially after a preliminary salute.

"Come in and take a seat", the Colonel said, "Got my message?"

"Yes, Sir"! I hurried here immediately"

The younger man who pulled up a chair was tall, fair and handsome and his uniform fitted him perfectly. He looked almost picturesque and more like a matinee idol than an army officer of some standing. The older man, seated on what appeared to be a very uncomfortable chair, looked a man of experience. He appeared to be one whom it would be difficult to unsettle. A shock of jet black hair, with an occasional grey one, brought into relief the broad forehead below which his shiny dark eyes blazed, as if without winking.

"I have something important for you. A job has to be done straightway and I think you're about the only one here who could handle it satisfactorily." The Colonel spoke in a taut voice and without a break.

"Do you expect any trouble tonight, sir?" the Captain interjected. They were right on the border and a mile away was the enemy's territory. A flare up was not expected as the entire sector was heavily garrisoned but a surprise move could not be ruled out. It has happened before and the Captain wondered if it would happen again.

"Oh, no, it is not that sort of a trouble that we have to deal with", the O.C. said, "I want two men to do a top secret job and do it at once. I have definite orders. I have chosen you to make up the team with me."

"Thank you, sir." The Captain waited for further details.

"Firstly, you must know that it is an off the record job. Let me begin. You know there is a leakage of vital news in this sector. The enemy has had access to many of our most guarded secrets. Unit positions have mysteriously come to his knowledge. An ammunition train was blown up a week back. Vital supplies have failed to reach the front line. Civilian specials have been attacked and the military guards, whom we considered quite sufficient, have been outnumbered. You know all this?"

"Yes, sir!" the Captain assented. He wondered where this was all leading to.

"Well, we have found how the information gets out. Our intelligence men by sending a false message through each one of the suspects found which was the real culprit. We surprised the enemy at a place where he was waiting to ambush a convoy which was never scheduled. I am sorry that it is so but it is one of our own officers, the smiling Lieutenant."

A look of stunned surprise came over the young officer's face. It was a picture of disbelief. He half rose from his chair as he spoke. "But....but.... that can't be. He is....He....is" he floundered.

"Calm yourself", the Colonel said. He had not moved. There was a strange look on his face. "Do you think I would make a statement like that without making sure of its veracity? There is no doubt about it. We got the news about forty-eight hours ago. We have since checked up and found that he has more dough than can be legitimately expected. The enemy appears to have paid heavily and it is a pity that he should have been tempted."

Both the men sat silently. Neither broke the silence for a considerable time. Their thoughts were racing on the same lines.

"What do you propose to do about it, sir?" There was a faint trace of tremulousness in the Captain's words.

"It has been decided. Situated as we are normal action of getting him arrested and going through formalities won't get us anywhere. Ultimately we may not get a conviction even, what with these legal quibbles and production of evidence. The two of us have to finish him off and at once. It would be an unofficial job."

"Finish him off", echoed the Captain and as comprehension dawned on him his fair face flushed to a crimson hue. "But....he is a family man. I have met his wife and kid. And how could we do it. There is no legal sanction for it. He has a right to defend himself before he is found guilty. That would be giving him a fair deal."

* * *

THE Colonel had not even moved in his seat. His face was set and stern. "I expected a bigger outburst than this", he said, "Just see it my way. See it the way those who want this job done want us to see it. What sort of a fair deal did those soldiers at the Hills get when the enemy was supplied with every information regarding their disposition, strength, and capacity. They were destined to be cannon-fodder before that attack started. What sort of a fair deal did those civilians get. Eleven women were killed and their children speared. They did not spare the Engine driver—there is a widow now with five children to be provided. Did they get a fair deal? And every instance goes that way if you only ponder over it."

The junior officer remained silent. He passed his hand through his tousled hair and made a deep effort to think. There was the wife and child—what right had they to remove the bread winner? He could not think of a suitable answer. But the other side of the balance was heavily loaded, in fact, crammed. The end would be the same whichever way he saw it.

"How do you propose we do it, sir?" he asked after a pause. It had been a difficult decision for him. If he did not do it, someone else would. The dice was heavily loaded. Nothing that he could do would save the man. The Officer Commanding had trusted him and expected co-operation.

"He would be on a lone assignment to Unit F. He is carrying a special message. You know the route. It is out of bounds after dusk. This will be a special job under my personal orders. He will do it. We'll wait for him. It will have to come out that he was killed by the enemy snipers."

"When do we leave?" There was a hoarseness about the Captain's voice.

"I will call for you at nine. He leaves at a quarter to, on a push bike." The Colonel had risen. He took out a cigarette from his gold case and offered the Captain one which he gratefully accepted. "The widow angle struck me too. She would get an ample compensation and would never know of his ignominious death." The O.C.'s voice was apologetic but taut.

* * *

That night had been a nightmare. A thin moon was all that was available to guide them. The headlights had been doused. Ahead they saw a lone figure riding the cycle. They came abreast, slowed down and stopped, bidding the rider halt. With a smile of recognition the Lieutenant alighted. As he came near the jeep two shots rang out and he slumped to the ground and the cycle toppled over him.

The daily orders next morning carried an obituary notice. The O.C. announcing the casualty of one of his officers while on duty conveyed his deepest condolences to the bereaved family.

An army vehicle rode at breakneck speed. The Captain sat besides the driver. His face was grim. He had been deputed to convey the news of the shocking tragedy to the widow. He had travelled nearly two hundred miles. He was dust laden and his uniform was crumpled. He did not notice these things. They entered the town, threaded their way to the residential area. The vehicle stopped in front of a white cottage and the Captain got down. A knock at the door was quickly answered and he entered. She was there, a radiant smile on her face which lit up with recognition on seeing him. This was going to be difficult, he thought.

"What unexpected pleasure", she said, warmly extending a welcome. She stopped short on seeing the serious expression on his face. "Is anything wrong? How is my husband?....."

"Please sit down", he said, pointing a nearby divan, "I have some bad news for you. In fact it is rather very bad. Your husband is no more. He was killed by enemy action last night."

She had swooned on the divan and he was just in time to prevent her from rolling down.

The Captain was a constant visitor to the white cottage. The widow had no one in the world to go back to. Her parents were dead and gone. She had her husband's property—it was surprisingly larger than she had expected. The compensation the State had paid had been handsome. Yet, she was young....

THE Colonel was jerked back into reality by a shout of joy nearby. It was the youngster and he was obviously enjoying the picture. The spy had been shot and that was the cause of his exultation. "Wasn't that grand, Uncle?" he queried.

"It was nice indeed, dear", It was the lady who spoke. "And don't call him uncle again. Haven't I told you to address him as daddy. And what a boring picture", she added turning to the Colonel. "When we know he is the spy, he is destined to die. Why not finish him off and be done it?"

"That my dear," the Colonel said good humouredly as the lights went on, "would mean that the picture would be over before it got started.

As they were coming out of the theatre he greeted a young couple. At this she hazarded an interrogative glance at him.

"Don't you know her? My old O.C.'s daughter. You know the old fellow. He fell to a sniper's bullet, during the campaign, just after...." he hesitated and then added, "just after you know, what."

"You mean just like, don't you?" she rejoindered as a cloud passed over her face.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
SO YOU'RE A YOUNG LADY WITH BOTH FEET ON THE GROUND? WHAT DO YOU DO FOR A LIVING?
I TAKE ORDERS FROM A MAN WITH BOTH FEET ON A DESK!
5-16
GLADYS PARKER

Financing Israel's Projects

WASHINGTON (By Air Mail): THE U.S. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK HAS AUTHORIZED A 6,000,000 DOLLAR CREDIT TO ISRAEL WHICH THE NEW JEWISH STATE WILL USE TO PURCHASE BUSES AND TRUCKS URGENTLY NEEDED IN ITS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME. THE EQUIPMENT WILL BE BOUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The new credit is an allocation from the 65,000,000 dollars earmarked for financing Israel projects in transportation, communiiation, industry and construction. Israel has until December 31, 1949, to negotiate loans on the balance earmarked.

A prior loan of 35,000,000 dollars for large-scale Israeli agricultural projects was signed February 17 —USIS.

SOME QUEER FROGS

(Continued From Page 2)

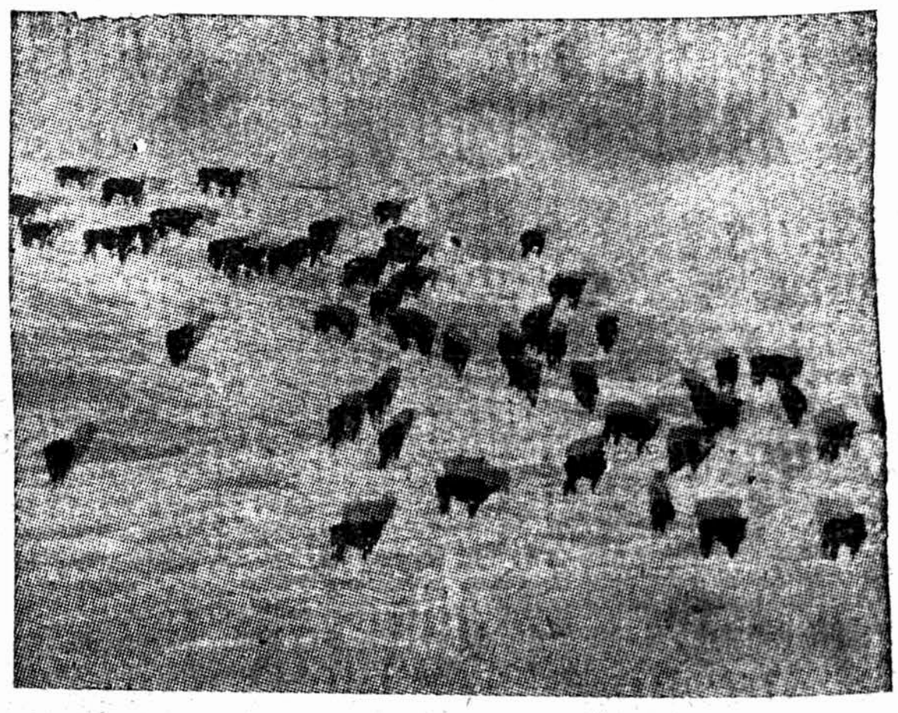
foreign animal is introduced into a country it may die out. But if it does not, it often becomes a pest. The reason is that it has been taken away from its natural enemies. For example, in many parts of Europe storks do a great deal to keep the numbers of frogs down, and we have no storks. A foreign species may also wipe out a native one, either by direct competition, or by introducing diseases. This is one way in which the human races compete.

For example, measles, introduced by Eurpeans, killed off huge numbers of Natives of the Pacific Islands. But yellow fever, to which West Africans are fairly resistant, has prevented Europeans from colonising West Africa as they have colonised Brazil, which has a fairly similar climate.

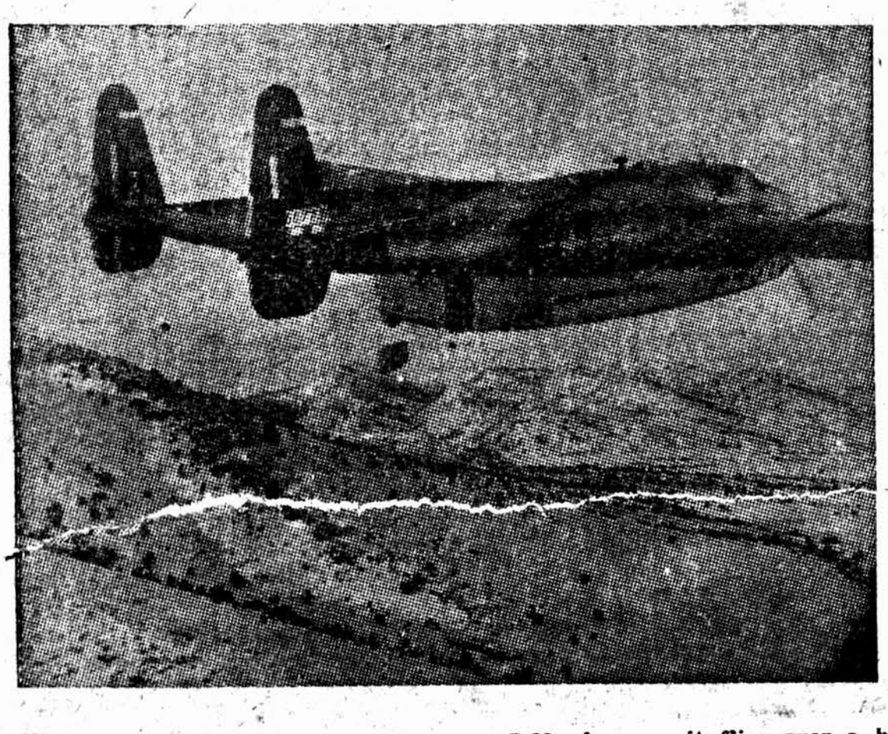
We have no body of experts which undertakes the biological planning of Britain, comparable with the vast organisation which is planning the afforestation of the South Russian steppes. Until we have an institution which will consider the effect of any introduction on our agriculture, fisheries, river conservation, bee-keeping, and so on, it is better not to add new animals to our rather small list. Nevertheless, I should like to see some of the beautiful tree frogs introduced into warm valleys, were they would probably do well, and several larger frogs and toads would be delightful additions to any countryside provided they did not kill off native animals.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Drifts from ten to thirty feet high are not unusual in some western United States areas when blizzards and high winds combine to pile up great masses of snow. Such drifts isolate cattle on the rangelands, block passes in the valleys and paralyze rail and motor traffic. Photo shows a highway in a western state after snow fall and bull dozers had cleared a path for automobiles through a thirty-foot snowdrift.



Flying low over a rangeland in western United States, a U.S. Air Force C-82 "Flying Boxcar" casts its shadow (upper right) on the snow as it brings food to a starving herd of cattle.



Bales of hay drop from a U.S. Air Force C-82 plane as it flies over a blizzard-stricken rangeland in western United States. Fliers use precision bombing techniques in delivering feed to livestock isolated by heavy snowfalls.

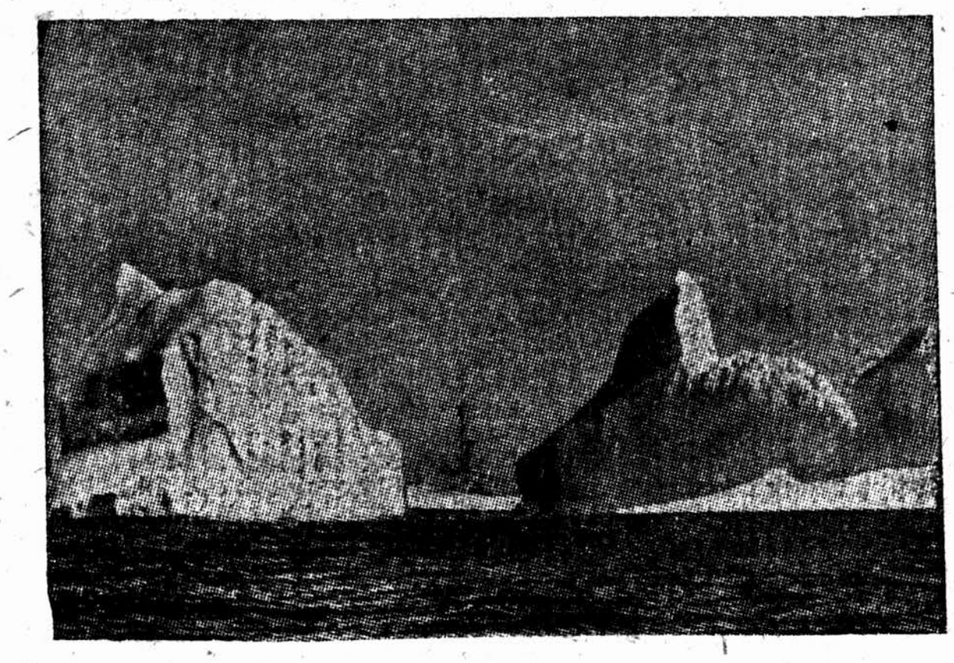
Crewmen aboard a U.S. Air Force C-82 "Flying Boxcar" push bales of hay from their plane to starving cattle isolated on a western rangeland by successive snowstorms.

HAYLIFT FOR U. S. BLIZZARD VICTIMS

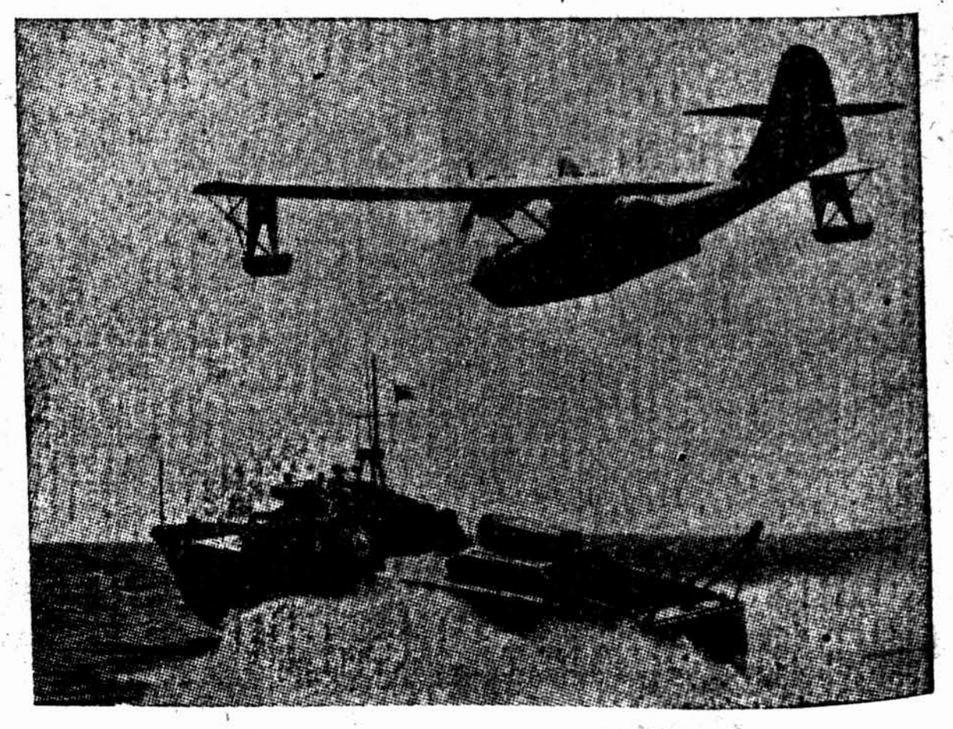
THE United States Government is using its full resources in combating blizzard conditions in the western Great Plains and Pacific coast states of the country. The area extends from the Canadian border on the north almost to the Mexican border, with the states of South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada and Utah hardest hit.

ONE of the most effective parts of the relief and rescue programme is the U. S. Air Force's "Operation Haylift". With rail and motor transportation road-blocked by snowdrifts, western ranchers have turned to the Air Force for help. More than one hundred airplanes, most of them large cargo carriers, some equipped with skis are being used in the operation. Several helicopters also are being utilized.

WHILE it cannot cover all the widely-scattered locations in the tremendous blizzard-swept area, "Operation Haylift" has already succeeded in saving thousands of head of livestock and is playing a major role in the overall relief and rescue programme.



A U.S. Coast Guard cutter, one of the many in the Coast Guard's International Ice Patrol, passes between two peaks of a huge iceberg. The two peaks are joined below the surface of the water, forming a huge block of ice, a menace to North Atlantic shipping. The ice patrol's cutters shatter the icebergs and report on their drift.



A Coast Guard cutter and a Coast Guard plane team up to speed the rescue of survivors of a crash at sea.

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